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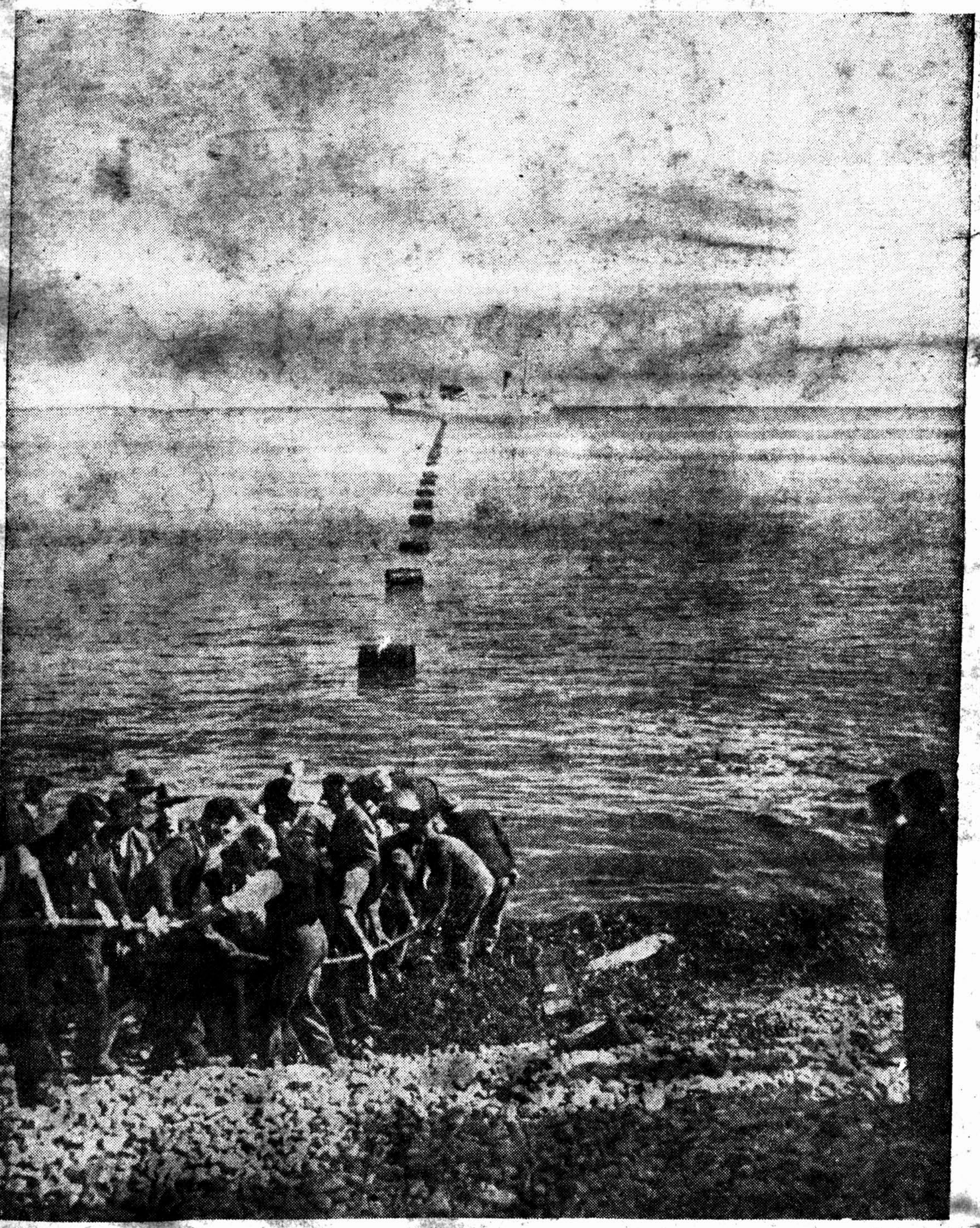

THE DOTTED LINE. Submarine cables bridge the gaps between countries, and are designed to carry both telegraph and telephone signals. But many months of tedious work elapse before the messages begin to flash. Experts, for instance, devote much time in finding the best route across the sea-bed. Recognised ships' anchorages and fish-trawling grounds must be avoided. Here a shore length is laid before the cable is laid across the sea. Note the marking buoys.

GREEK PRINCE AMONG INDIAN TRIBES

(SEE PAGE 4)

Monastery In Himalayas

★

By M. Wallenstein

After a lapse of nearly 50 years, the dogs of the Hospice of St. Bernard in the Alpine snows are to be equipped again with little kegs of liquor to wear on their rescue work. The St. Bernard dogs, famous in story and cartoon the world over, were relieved of the liquor barrels which they formerly wore strapped to their backs in 1900.

Last year, so many persons have been lost in the Alps that the monks of the Hospice have decided to restore the liquor. It is not brandy and never was, but marc, a cheap distillation of grapeskins or a sweet beverage distilled by the monks from herbs grown in the valley below their monastery.

A few weeks ago a party of 30 Italians seeking to enter France, where they hoped to find employment, were stranded in the St. Bernard pass and were rescued by the dogs. When two monks carrying flasks to revive the half-frozen travellers arrived some time later, some of the party were in bad condition.

[redacted] are not of the St. Bernard breed, but a cross-breed, Bulldog, part Terrier and part German Shepherd. The body of one of the old St. Bernard dog rescuers is now stuffed and on exhibition in a museum. The dog was shot by a traveller it was attempting to rescue. The man thought the animal was a bear.

Five years ago the St. Bernard Monastery established a branch in the Himalayas between Tibet and China. Seven monks, accompanied by ten monks from the Swiss Hospice, went to the Asiatic retreat. A monastery on the Swiss model was built at an altitude of 13,000 feet.

One of the monks in the party was the Rev. Jules Detry, a Belgian of immense physical strength. Father Detry has now returned to Europe. He says the Hospice has rescued sores of Chinese fleeing across the mountain passes from the Communist armies. The same technique as that in use for centuries in the European Alps was employed. Father Detry says that the dogs are clipped in the winter to prevent ice coating their fur.

Offers of a North American whisky distillery to supply without cost the contents of the kegs to be carried by the dogs in the future were recently refused by the St. Bernard monks. The company wished to exploit the rescue work for its advertisements.

★

Two elderly American women were journeying across Canada for the first time. The train stopped at a station, and the ladies got out for a little walk. Meeting a man on the platform, one of the women asked:

"What place is this?"

"Saskatoon. Saskatchewan," the man answered.

The lady, quite thrilled, turned to her companion and wishpered, "They don't speak English here!"

ON 'POINT FOUR'

Herblock in The Washington Post

"Want to knock off some Communist allies?"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WEEK-END FUN

"How's business?" a passer-by asked the old scissors grinder.

"Fine," he said. "I never saw things so dull."

★

A minister in a small town was called to perform his first marriage ceremony. The bashful couple remained standing after he had finished the rites and, in a brave attempt to round off the affair, he stammered: "It's all over now. Go and sin no more!"

★

Father looked hard at his wife and then at his son. "That boy has taken money from my pocket!" he stormed.

"Ernest," the mother said, "how can you say that? Why, I might have done it."

Father shook his head. "No, you didn't; there was some left."

★

At a dinner for a child star who was a big box-office attraction, a movie producer got up, patted the little girl on the head, and said, "We wish to pay homage to our little star." Then, placing his hand on the shoulder of the star's mother, he continued: "But we don't want to forget the goose that laid the golden egg!"

★

The fence between Heaven and Hell was broken. St. Peter called down to the Devil, "Hey, Satan, since you have all the engineers down there how about getting them to fix this fence."

"Sorry," replied Satan, "my men are all too busy to go about fixing fences."

"Is that so," barked St. Peter. "Some of your boys broke it down trying to get up here. "You'll either have it fixed or I'll sue you!"

"Oh, yeah," countered the devil, "and where are you going to get a lawyer?"

★

There is an old saying in Europe: One Englishman is a gentleman; two Englishmen—an expedition to the colonies; three Englishmen—imperialism.

One American is a baseball fan; two Americans—an advertising agency; three Americans—a business corporation.

One German is an example of stupidity; two Germans—discipline and organization; three Germans—aggression.

One Jew is a business; two Jews—a debating club; three Jews—five political parties and seven languages

★

A stranger passing through Elberton, Georgia, stopped to ask an aged Negro if he knew where the Church of God was. The old man replied "Over here at de lef' you'll find de Methodist Church, that's Mr. Glenn McGarity's church, there at de right is de Baptist Church, that's Mr. Gaines's church; over that side of town is de Lutheran Church, that's Mr. Ambrosini's Church; and down in that d'rection is de 'piscopal Church, that's Mr. Red Hawes' Church. If God's got a church here I ain't never heard nothin' 'bout it!"

★

We were astonished to see one of our fellow guests at the Maine resort return from a stroll through the woods with her handsome Fifth Avenue outfit in tatters, and blood running from gashes on her arms and knees. "What happened?" we asked.

"A snake chased me." she said, still trembling.

"But look here," someone pointed out, "snakes in these parts aren't poisonous."

"So what?" yelped the guest. "As long as they can make me jump off a 50-foot cliff, they don't have to be."

★

The attractive little blonde number had been prepared for the operation and left on a stretcher just outside the operating room. While awaiting the nurses' return, a young man in a white smock approached, lifted the sheet, peeked under, and left without comment. Another did likewise. As a third young man approached, the patient asked, "What am I here for . . . operation or observation?"

"Search me," replied the third young man. "You'll have to ask the doctor. I'm one of the painters down the hall."

★

A lady felt that she had quite a problem on her hands with her ten-year-old daughter. The whole thing started a few days after the girl's teacher had announced to the class that she was about to be married.

"Madeleine," demanded the embarrassed mother, "is it true that you asked Miss Larber is she and her husband would use twin beds or a double bed?"

Madeleine admitted that it was true

"Well, darling," said her mother, "do you think that was any of your business?"

Madeleine said that she thought it very much her business. In fact, the other girls had appointed her a committee of one to find out. This reply occasioned a long and painful mother-to-daughter lecture, at the end of which the child seemed singularly unimpressed.

"Well," she said "I still think it was a good idea to ask her. We decided to take up a collection to give her a wedding present, and everybody voted for a blanket. How were we going to know whether to make it a double or a single width one if we didn't ask?"

Inferno Near The Sun

★

By Thomas R. Henry

Temperatures close to 3,500 degrees centigrade may be encountered in the uppermost reaches of the atmosphere—about 200 miles above the earth's surface.

There a human being would burn to death in from a few weeks to a year.

That the outer reaches of the planet's blanket of gases were extremely hot—contrary to the popular idea that the higher one goes, the colder it gets—has been known for some years, and the theory lately has been confirmed by rocket ascensions. But the present indications of radio probing of great altitudes by scientists of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington indicate an inferno of heat beyond all previous estimates. These have ranged as high as 1,000 degrees centigrade. Now observations show that the heat is at least twice that—probably much more.

●

The temperature measured, as explained by Dr. Lloyd V Berkner, director of the Carnegie Institution's high atmosphere research station at Derwood, Md., is that indicated by the velocity of molecules of air under the impact of the particles of ultra-violet light from the sun. The agitation of molecules defines heat everywhere, but near the earth's surface, there are a lot of them and a rise in temperature is felt immediately.

But an ordinary thermometer exposed 200 miles above the earth's surface might require hours, or even days, to rise a few degrees, despite the fact that it was in a 3,500-degree temperature zone. This is because there would be very few atmospheric molecules striking against the molecules of mercury—or whatever else was used as a heat indicator.

The theory sometimes has been advanced that even in such an extreme temperature—about half that of the surface of the sun—a human being would freeze to death. This hardly would be true, Dr. Berkner explains. In so thin an atmosphere, the body would lose its normal temperature very slowly. Meanwhile, its temperature would be rising as the relatively rare atmospheric molecules bumped against its own molecules. Thus, "burning to death" would occur by slow degrees.

Despite the intense heat, it probably would be perfectly safe for the crew of a rocket plane to go through such a zone, so far as temperature was concerned, because progress would be so fast that heat increase—so far as sensation was concerned—would be negligible.

The temperature probably remains about the same from an altitude of about 200 miles to the outermost reaches of the atmosphere—possibly 500 miles.

●

The extremely high temperature indicated by interpretion of radio pro

(Continued on Page 4)

'A TWO-CRUTCH JOB'

Somerville in The Denver Post

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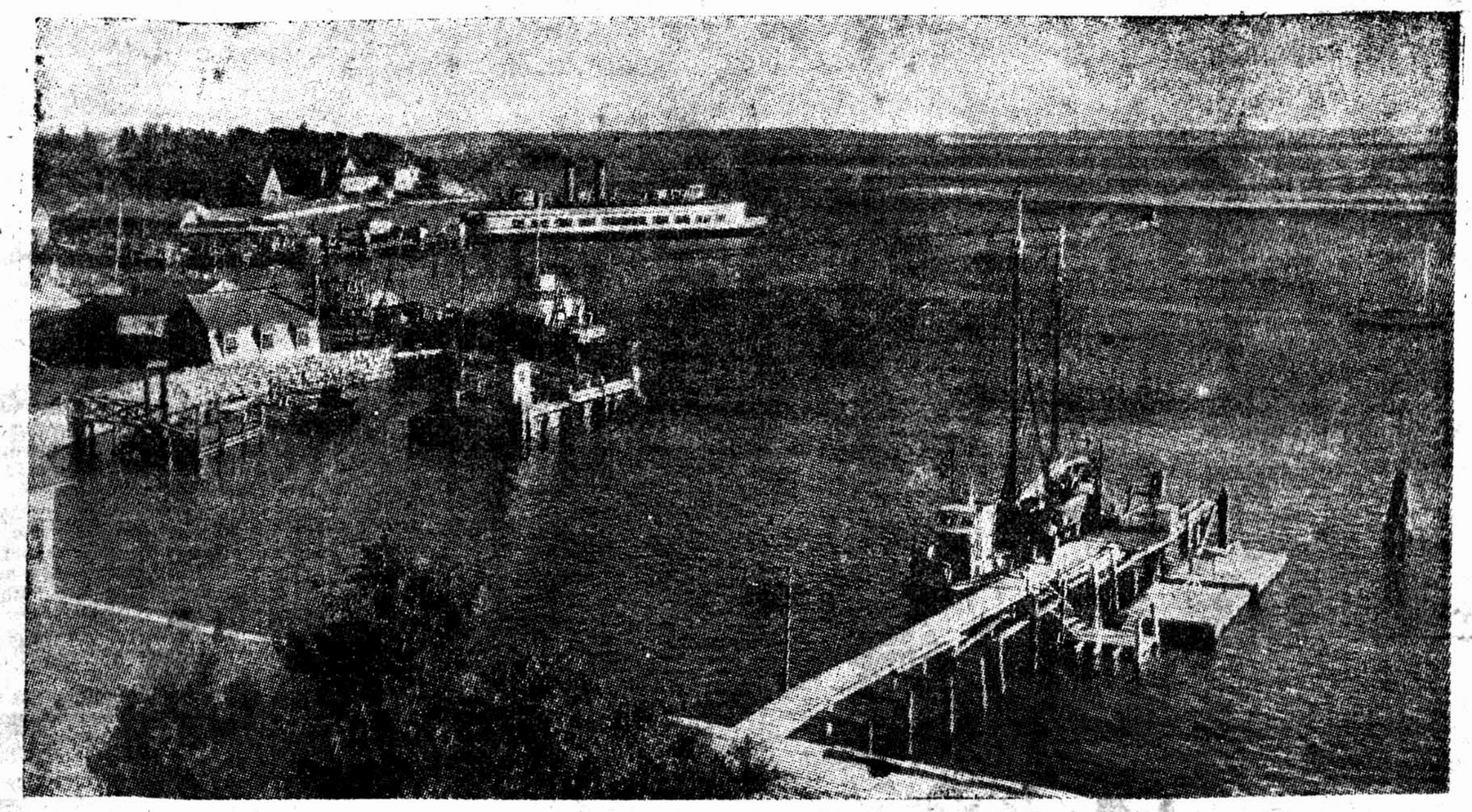
SEA AS LABORATORY



General view of the harbour at Woods Hole on Cape Cod on the East Coast of the United States. In the foreground is the dock of the Marine Biological Laboratory.

The Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory

SUMMER CAPITAL OF BIOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES, THIS NEW ENGLAND RESEARCH CENTRE HAS ATTRACTED SCHOLARS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

By John E. Pfeiffer

IN the summer of 1871 the renowned American naturalist, Spencer Fullerton Baird, then head of the U. S. Fish Commission and later to be secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, scouted the Atlantic Coast from the State of Maine to the State of Maryland in search of a suitable site for a Bureau of Fisheries station. He arrived one day at a quiet little village called Woods Holl (original spelling) on Cape Cod, and knew at once that he need look no further. The rocky pools, mud flats, lagoons and bays of the area teemed with a rich variety of marine life. The site was ideal for fish studies.

Baird's discovery not only launched a fisheries station (still in existence) at Woods Hole, but soon attracted the attention of biologists. In 1887 a group of them decided to start a biological laboratory there. In the summer of 1883, 15 pioneers founded the Marine Biological Laboratory in a small frame building in Woods Hole.

The Woods Hole seedling took root. Watered by large gifts from Charles Grane, a Chicago manufacturer, the Laboratory steadily expanded. The plant has now grown to more than 25 buildings, including living quarters for hundreds of workers. The Laboratory has an endowment of nearly $1,000,000 provided by Crane, the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations and John D. Rockefller, Jr., but its activities are so extensive that, like a university, it requires contributions to meet expenses. The village of Woods Hole today can fairly be considered the biological capital of the world.

Visitors From India

In the summer of 1949, more than 450 investigators and students from about 100 universities, medical schools and government agencies have put in a full season's work at the Laboratory. Some 200 others have come for shorter periods from all parts of the earth — India, Austria, England, South Africa, China, Japan. Six Nobel Prize winners have been in attendance and the Laboratory's registration book is a roster of great names. The 200 research projects that have been conducted at Woods Hole this summer cover almost the whole spectrum of biology.

Woods Hole is an ideal natural site for biological work for a number of reasons. The ocean is a museum of living links with the past. While land life has been vastly altered by geological upsets, the forms of sea life have remained relatively unscathed: Limulus, the modern horseshoe crab, is not too distant a cousin of the trilobites that crawled in Paleozoic muds 500,000,000 years ago.

Woods Hole is strategically located at a crossroads of marine life. Its waters have, to begin with, a great variety of their own native forms. From the Gulf of Mexico stream, only about 150 miles offshore, the winds often sweep in tropical marine plants and animals. And northwest, inside the great hook to Cape Cod, the waters of the bay average eight to 10 degrees cooler than at Woods Hole, adding still other varieties of life. Within the waters of the Cape God region, more than 1,000 species of marine organisms have been identified.

Thus Woods Hole's natural attractions have been sufficient to draw biologists from all over the world. More than 20 years ago, the Hungarian muscle physiologist and Nobelist,

RESEARCH ON MUTATIONS

The mutations of marine cells artificially produced by X'rays offer a means of understanding the mechanics of mutation in all forms of life. Dr. Phineas W. Whiting (left) and a technician examine marine eggs placed between the tubes of a 200,000 volt X-ray machine at the Marine Biological laboratory in Woods Hole Massachusetts.—U.S.I.S.

In Scientific American

Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, visited the Laboratory and was so impressed that he resolved to come back some day. He has recently bought a home in Woods Hole and set up an all-year-round laboratory, where, with a staff of colleagues who have followed him from Hungary during the past year, he is continuing his muscle studies. Other Nobelists at Woods Hole this summer have been James Franck, the University of Chicago physicist; Otto Loewi, the New York University biochemist; O. Myerhof, the University of Pennsylvania muscle physiologist; Carl Neuberg, the German biochemist; and Otto Warburg, the German physiologist and worker in photosynthesis and cancer research.

Scientific Studies

Woods Hole is now a predominantly scientific community with well-established traditions. Some of its regulars have worked there each summer for 40 years or more. Their dean and unofficial historian is Princeton University's famous Edwin Grant Conklin, who has spent his summers at the Laboratory off and on ever since 1891. The Laboratory is not only a research center but is also a vacation-term graduate school. Its carefully selected students are taught by a distinguished group of scientists.

The Laboratory has now become so popular that it can accommodate only part of the applicants who seek to work there each summer. It has 85 individual laboratories, with space for about 375 workers. The fees for their use, usually paid by the scientists' institutions, vary from $100 to $250 for the season, depending on the size of the space. Applications are made during the winter to the director of the Laboratory, Charles Packard, the applicant specifying what kind of work he wishes to do and what laboratory facilities he will need. The demands of the biologists keep a whole corps of specimen-collectors busy. An average day's requirements include 1,000 minnows, 450 fiddler crabs, 400 sand dollars, 350 sea urchins, 250 starfish, 50 squid.

Woods Hole's unparalleled natural assets and pleasant scenery are not, however, its sole or even its major attractions for biologists. Its chief allure is as a forum and clearing house for the Babel of special tongues into which modern biology has disintegrat-

[Continued On Page 30)

PATTER

'SMILE, PLEASE!'

By Asude

AS usual, you are mistaken. It is not meant to be a request to you to "smile." I have not the slightest intention to make you smile. In fact, I have not the least interest in the question whether you smile or not. It is wholly and absolutely your business whether you begin the year with a smile or with a scowl.

I have put that thing on the top because it has been sitting on my brain for the last 24 hours. Writing this on the evening of January 1, 1950, I can think of nothing else except those two devastating words. It started within ten minutes of my entry into a cameraman's studio and it has not left me yet.

Again, you are in error. You thought I went to a cameraman to have my distinguished features reproduced on paper, didn't you? Well, I didn't that's all I am not a Governor, am I? I am not a Cinema Star, not even a Minister of State. What is a cameraman to me or me to a cameraman that I should enter a photographer's studio?

Personally, when a cameraman wishes to take my photograph, I present my back. It has been generally agreed that I get a better picture that way.

The trouble started with a phenomenon very common in houses like mine. What phenomenon? The wife, of course. I was preparing to ring the New Year in with a dish of sunripe bananas and a job noggin of that hell-brew "Nira",—when my wife pulled me up.

She went straight to the point. She said that it was all very well to hold New Year celerations but I should be my age. I should remember my responsibilities to the house. What had I done yet about the girl? Now, think of that sprung on you on New Year's Eve I told her that it was no good trying that on me. The whole town knows that I have nothing to do with girls. Girls mean nothing to me in my sweet life, and if her question was meant to be a sort of a trap to snare me in, she had better "shuffle and cut" again.

I thought that would put the old lid on the woman, but it didn't. On the contrary she put on a face like that of the President of the Delhi Women's League and became sarcastic. She said that she did not mean "girls" but the girl. What girls? "The girl in the house", she snapped. 'Your girl. Your daughter!"

That is just like a woman What was wrong about my daughter that I should worry about it? So far as I knew she was in very good health, going to her college and pottering about with other girls of her age She fed well and slept well Why bring her up on New Year's Eve of all eves?

And then she split her little pill of atom on me. Did I care to notice one little thing about this daughter of mine. to wit, that she had grown up and..... would have to be married? Well, well, of course, she should be married, and who said that I was going to stand in her way? But what about it? Why spring it on a man on this night o'nights?

The long and short of the miserable story was that I must immediately set about it. I asked her to see reason. It did not stand to reason that I could get a groom for this girl of mine by taking a casual walk round and about Connaught Place —or even, Connaught Circus— on ol New Year's Eve. It couldn't be done. I must have time.

She said that she didn't want me to bring a bridegroom but to take early steps for her marriage "What steps?" "You can, at least, have her photograph taken for showing to prospective parties." That was the kayo she landed on the old chin.

I tried to put in an amendment but being the Chairman of the Meeting she had the casting vote, and the Resolution was, therefore, carried, two to one. And I started out with the girl,—same girl I have been talking about,— for having her photograph taken "to show to prospective parties." On New Year's Eve.

Naturally, I popped into the first booth showing the "goods", pictures of dashing young Captains and their partners at the Gymkhana and Chelmsford Clubs, not to mention Ajanta aspirants 1949 style,— and told the men in the shop what I wanted.

They bundled us in,—self, daughter, and a third party who was said to be the cameraman,—into a dark chamber, and the man started the doings.

From my stance at a corner of the hall, I understood that the artist was arranging my daughter's clothes and hair and things, into which I did not find it necessary to interfere. The trouble started when he had come to an end of the fixings and stepped back.

He gripped a round sort of rubber ball in his hand and rapped out to my daughter: "SMILE, PLEASE!" My daughter had got her head screwed to the angle in which the man had fixed it but she wrenched it off and gave me a look. It was not so much a look as a question mark. "What did the man mean?"

I had to step up and get the hang of things. I asked the man what he wanted, and he replied that he wanted a smile. She must smile if she wanted a good photograph. In a nutshell, he put it in the form of "No smile, no photographs".

I told my daughter to smile. But did she? Nary a smile, but she gave me another look. It said plainly that both the camera chap as well as I had suddenly parted with our senses. I saw what she meant, and put it to the man. "She is not feeling like a smile at the moment", I said, "So what about it?"

But that was ridiculous. What did I mean by having her photograph taken if she would not smile? I asked him how could she smile when there was nothing to smile at? He replied that he could not help it. It was my business. She must think of something funny.

That was my cue, and I put it to the man if he could say anything funny to make her smile. Could he not, as a veteran in the game, tell a story or something which would bring a smile to her lips?

Would you believe it that he actually called by bluff and did tell a story? I am afraid this is the part which you would find it most difficult to bolt down, but trust me, he did. He did tell a story which he said was funny.

Obviously, my daughter did not agree with him. For, far from the story relaxing the facial muscles, it seemed to harden them still more, and I could see that she was suppressing a grimace with great difficulty. The man tried to tell another story, but I stopped him.

The situation was reaching that stage which is usually described as an "impasse", and I was getting desperate. I begged this daughter of mine to remember that after all, it was her father speaking, and she must have a heart. Who was the sen sense in dragging her to the water it she would refuse to drink? She MUST smile!

I asked her to think of anything funny that she could remember a face, a figure, a scene, anything. Anything would do if it could stretch her lips for a second. Apparently, this last appeal made her melt. She gave one look at me, and then a glimmer of silver broke through the bank of clouds which had been sitting on her face. She smiled. There was a pop somewhere near the camera and the man said "Thanks!" It was over.

But the affair started the brain wondering. What was it which did the trick? What is it she thought which made the miracle? On the day back, I asked her. But she would not tell me.

No, not me, but like her mother's daughter, she told the mother. And the mother told me She would! I understood that it was no story nor scene nor song which made that girl smile when everything else failed. "It was just a FACE."

"Whose face?" I asked? Well, I think you might just as well do without the reply. After all, a man has such a thing as self-respect.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME OF THE NEW BABY

Henderson in The Providence Journal

Young Women Prefer Older Men As Husbands!

BY LAWRENCE PERRY

YOUNG women prefer older men as husbands, because they are more trusting, more seasoned and more interesting—whereas young men are rude, careless and thoughtless says Dr. Edward S. Cowles, a leading psychiatrist, commenting on the recent spate of marriage reports.

In view of the recent activities of the little god with bow and arrow, the following line in a Broadway comedy inevitably evokes gales of appreciative laughter: **"As I go through life. I note that as men get older and older, their wives are getting younger and younger."**

The above observation has a timeliness not lost upon audiences evening after evening, especially because of public interest and consequent discussion rising out of romances in high quarters, specifically that of U.S. Vice-President, Alben Barkley, and in New York that of Mayor William O'Dwyer, both of whom have announced engagements to women of younger years

Yet, these alliances are by no means the first manifestations of the attraction that males of years comparatively mature hold for the relatively young female. Both mythology and history contain abundant precedent.

Looking into the chatter, your correspondent encountered various aspects, two of which seemed very important, namely, the viewpoint of science and, on the other hand, the viewpoint of the feminine youth. Both, we discovered, are in hearty agreement as to the desirability of matches.

Science And Youth

"Certainly", Dr. Cowles said, "I approve of such marriages, and I speak from experience of long standing in such cases. A young man is very likely to treat a wife, as he would a chair—uses her when he wants her and expects her to be on hand when he returns. He is consumed with his possessiveness of her and so critical of her every act that she is driven from day to day from one mood of deception to another, however innocent these moods may be. The older man is seasoned. He knows what life is about.

The young woman, in most cases, has complete freedom. He believes in her, believes in the power of complete confidence and trust. The young woman basks in that light, in the warmth of his confidence, in the magnificence of his generous spirit.

He may be somewhat set in his ways of home life, but not any more set than the younger man is reckless in the ways of home life rude in manners, careless and thoughtless in habits —so that the woman would prefer the over-orderliness of the older man to the uncouthness of the younger one. Her sex life is not a whit less limited with the older man than the young man, but that is not the prime consideration. For there is a spiritual quality, and intellectual seasoning, a larger association of friends, and a finer quality of life generally that the young woman of brains enjoys with the older man. She likes to bask in his accomplished glory—and why not? These are some of the reasons why so many young women fall in love with older men."

Biological Factor

In this connection, the late Arthur Brisbane, in approving of marriages involving a discrepancy in years, cited among his reasons, a biological one. He had found, he said, that the children resulting from such a match were quite likely to be superior, mentally, at least to the offspring of a couple of approximately the same age. (Incidentally, the brilliant Brisbane himself was the son of a father much older than his mother)

Thus equipped, we went to feminine

(Continued on page 22)

INFERNO NEAR THE SUN

(Continued from page 2)

bes still is somewhat conjectural It is known that heat declines very rapidly as one goes up to the edge of the stratosphere. Them it remains static for about 50 miles, after which it starts to rise again. Then comes another drop, as energizing light is shut off by various gaseous blankets.

It is only at the point where there is nothing to stop the terrific ulttraviolet radiation of the sun, which would soon be deadly to all life on earth if it got through, that the enormous increases in temperatures take place.

Greek Prince Among Todas

A typical Toda woman

Head of a Toda family

Gods Of Nilgiri Tribe Have Sumerian Names

BY K. RAGHAVAN

PRINCE Peter of Greece, who has been actively associated with the Toda tribesmen in the Nilgiris during his eight months' anthropological study there says that the "origin of the Todas may be traced to the Sumerians, who lived in the Southern Mesopotamia about 6000 B. C."

The Prince, who has just completed his work, has submitted a report to the Governor of Madras on his research conducted among the Todas with a view to improving their lot and to save that "fast dwindling community from extinction".

The 41-year-old Prince Peter is the cousin of King Paul of Greece. He took seriously to field research work in anthropology in 1937 as a hobby and still pursues it with vigour. Although he has completed his anthropological research among the Todas and other Tribal people in India, he still believes that his work is not yet complete without a "thorough study of the Tibetians, the biggest polyandrous community in the world."

His wife, Princess Irene, a refugee of the Russian revolution has been helping in his research work during the last 15 years.

Among Todas

Aloof from the Greek Monarchy's present fight for its existence against the Communists, Prince Peter has spent on his hobby more than eight months now with the Toda tribe in the Nilgiris, the queen of hill stations in India, travelling in his self-contained five ton caravan truck; to study "the family relations, economic background of family unit, the way in which women are being treated and how children are brought up, with a view to getting a complete picture as to how this polyandrous community lives.

A Doctor of Laws of the French University, and a student of the London School of Economics, the Prince, speaking fluent English, told me that he was born in 1908 in Paris and his mother Princess Mary Bonaparte, was a decendent of Lucien, brother of Napolean, and Prince George of Greece, his father, was the second son of King George I of Greece. The Prince had his schooling and college course in Paris.

Even as a young boy, the Prince took a liking to the study of analytical psychology. His mother was a pupil of Sigmund Freud, German psycho-analyst. While he was studying law, he was also studying psycho-analysis. After taking his law degree, the Prince went to London and joined the London School of Economics. "I studied anthropology in London with Professor Malinovsky, who was the founder of a school of Anthropological thought. From childhood itself I was interested in this study and at London I began taking it up seriously" the Prince said.

Long Track

In 1937, the Prince set out for India to do field research work. He came to India from Europe taking the overland route through Baluchistan. He stayed in Quetta and Lahore for sometime doing research work in the foot-hills of the Himalayas together with his wife. Later they went to Kashmir, through Ladak from there to North Bengal (Sikkim State). Then they came to Madras and proceeded to the Nilgiris to work among the Todas. After staying there during the summer of 1939, they went to North Malabar through Coorg with the intention of studying the people of Malabar. When war broke out, he had to curtail his study in Malabar. "I had to return home and join the Greek army in 1940" the Prince said adding: "I took part in all the campaigns in the Middle East, chiefly in Greece, Crete, the Western deserts of Libya and Italy."

After he was demobilised in 1947, he said, he wanted to return to India and resume his research work. In 1948 he went on a lecture tour of America and while there he purchased the necessary equipment—a self-contained five-ton caravan truck—for his research trip in India.

The Prince and his wife arrived in India in April 1949, after spending two months in Ceylon.

The Prince had very interesting things to say about his two months stay in Ceylon. He said: "In Ceylon I had to stay longer than expected, because I found the people living in the interior Province, known as the Kandian Province, still practising polyandry. The polyandry they practice is very akin to that practised in Malabar by Thandans and the artisan communities. The Kandian people are very proud of being polyandrous. They consider it a characteristic of the Singhalese nation."

In the interior of Ceylon, he said, not only the poor people but some of the aristocracy practised polyandry. There they practised "fraternal polyandry"—two brothers marrying one wife. Sometimes they considered that it was wrong to have more than two husbands for one wife.

From Ceylon he went to the Nilgiris and carried on further research among the Todas. In the Nilgiris the Todas have their munds (cluster of huts). There was much freedom between the sexes among the Todas, and they did not confine themselves to "fraternal" polyandry, as there were men who were not brothers, having one wife.

Similarity

"The most interesting thing I found this time" Prince Peter said "is something about the origin of the Todas. Residents of the Nilgiris had been pressing me to investigate into the origin of the Todas—a subject of speculation among may people for years I did not pay much attention to this, because it was practically impossible to find the origin of these people.

"But one thing that struck me, during my research was that some of the Toda Gods bore names strangely reminiscent of the Sumerian deities. Sumerians were the people who lived in the Southern Mesopotamia about 6000 B.C. On investigating more throughly, I found nearly 15 Toda Gods having similar names as Sumerian ones.

"I intend publishing these findings in anthropological journals and I think this discovery will throw some light upon the hitherto undiscovered origin of the Toda Tribes."

The Prince stated that he proposed to write a thesis on Polyandry which would be both an anthropological and a psychological document, the object being to make a comparative study of human psychology of people living in radically different family organisasations. "Nothing is more different from the Western family setup than a polyandrous family" he said. "Since psycho-analysts in the West have shown that mental structure and mental disorder are closely linked up with the family setup, in which the child is brought up, it is of great interest to study communities, where the family organisation is entirly different from the Western one."

During this period of his research in the Nilgiris, the Prince said that he lived among the Todas and knew every single member of that tribe.

A group of Toda men and women sitting in front of their 'Munds'.

"They are only about 500 in number. They live in what is known as Munds spread out over the whole of the Nilgiris. They are a tribe of buffalo-herdsmen. They move about to where there is green pasture to be found or grazing facilities for their buffaloes. When the grass is green they go there with their buffaloes. They are not agriculturists. I think one of their present grievances is that the Government is attempting to improve their lot by affording them facilities to become agriculturists, which they do not like. No nomadic tribe will stick to argriculture, because it is something below their dignity. Herdsmen all over the world consider it below their dignity to go back to agriculture because they want a freer life."

Prince Peter of Greece with his equipment van

"My contention" the prince said, "is the best way to help the Todas and to improve their lot and save them — because their number is dwindling — is to further develop their ability of herdsmanship. I have submitted a report to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, in which I have stressed the necessity of improving their stock of buffaloes and to start a dairy farm on co-operative lines."

How To Help

At present, he said, the Todas were earning about Rs. 1,000/ a week from the sale of milk, butter and curds to the Co-operative Dairy started by an enterprising Badaga in Ooty. If this is further developed the Todas could become more useful members of the Indian community, he added.

The Todas, he said, had opportunities of meeting high Government officials. He arranged a deputation of the Todas to wait on the Governor-General during his recent visit to Madras. His Excellency gave them a very sympathetic hearing. The Madras Government were also trying to implement their plans for improving the lot of the Todas. "The Todas are an exceptionally interesting tribe to anthropologists and it would be a pity if that community became extinct", he said.

Todas' Polyandry

Speaking about the custom of polyandry practised by the Todas, Prince Peter said that a family composed of brothers did not want to divide their property which they had inherited jointly from their parents. They, therefore, married one wife, shared their property and the wife and the children, if any, as their common property.

In the case of Todas, the property consisted mainly of buffaloes and these buffaloes were, therefore, kept as joint herds by polyandrously married brothers. If, for some other reason, a brother wished to break away and marry a wife of his own choice he was entitled to take a share of the buffaloes. In the case of husbands, not being brothers they usually retained their personal property of buffaloes, but merged them with the herds for practical purpose of grazing and milking.

Usually a non-fraternal marriage took place when the woman's already existing husband or husbands were in need of some economical assistance. There were of course cases of genuine affection resulting in such unions but generally they were meant for improving one's economic position. One of the reasons that polyandrous marriages were breaking up everywhere, the prince said, was because modern ways with the more efficient methods of economical production, did not necessitate such solidarity among family members for economic purposes.

This system, he said, worked smoothly without any apparent jealousy between husbands because of the considerable economical pressure which was brought to bear in the formation of such unions.

Too Big A Luxury

"Often", the Prince said, "I have asked polyandrous people if they have ever felt any jealousy and the answer given was that they could not afford such a luxury.

"The children of polyandrous unions usually treat their numerous fathers equally, although preference for one or another of these, is not uncommon. It would be incorrect to im-

(Continued on page 26)

'ATLANTICA'

HIGH POWER COMBINE AGAINST SOVIET

By Carrol Kilpatrick

"SOVIET RUSSIA has the initiative and offensive in the cold war—and Soviet Russia is winning the cold war", said the former Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, William L. Clayton, in an interview.

"If you don't believe this", he went on, "look at the map of the world and see what's happened since the shooting stopped in World War II.

"The economic burden on the democracies, and particularly on the United States, of fighting a defensive cold war is steadily mounting and will soon become unbearable.

"The democracies cannot win this way.

"We must find some less costly road to world peace and we must find it soon.

"If we continue on the road we are now travelling, World War III is almost certain."

Clayton was one of the original sponsors of the Marshall Plan. In the late summer of 1947, following Secretary of State George C. Marshall's offer in June, Clayton worked in Paris with the European nations that drew up the original blueprint.

Now Clayton says that "the Marshall Plan has given us a breathing space. But that is all.

"When the Marshall Plan comes to an end in 1952, the need for it will certainly not have passed," he explained.

Needless to say, many officials refuse to agree that it has provided "only a breathing space." Yet they are quite aware that the need for dollar aid will not have passed by 1952.

ECA officials are working now for the economic "integration" of Europe, but Clayton says that is "too slow" and won't provide enough integration "to do the job"

What is the answer?

New Formula

In the eyes of this wealthy businessman who has served as Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Assistant Secretary and Under-Secretary of State, the only answer is a political and economic union of the Western democracies, including the United States. Anything short of that, he said, is not enough.

"When democracy works throughout the free world, as it does in the United States, in a rising standard of living for the people and the hope of a richer life for themselves and their children, then and only then will the menacing march of Communism be halted," Clayton said.

"Democracy will work for the free peoples of the world when their economy becomes one competitive economy instead of being divided as it now is into as many separate and distinct economies as there are nations."

The fact that this formula is one of the most revolutionary—and, in the eyes of many statesmen, far-fetched and visionary—does not shake Clayton's conviction that the revolution must come about if the West is to be free. All the economic lessons of the century confirm him in the belief that we must all hang together or all hang separately.

"In the modern world," he elaborated, "Europe is operating in tiny economic compartments—and, while she is, she will never be able to reach financial independence or provide a decent standard of living for her people."

Clayton, who is Chairman of the Board of Anderson, Clayton and Co., is Vice-President of the Atlantic Union Committee, an outgrowth of Clarence K. Streit's campaign for an Atlantic Union. Former Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts is President and former Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson is second Vice-President.

Ward's Support

Most of the arguments in the past for Federal Union have been based on political considerations. Clayton bases his arguments on economic facts and needs. His arguments sound very much like those made by Barbara Ward, foreign editor of the London 'Economist', in her book, "The West At Bay." But Clayton said he had not read Miss Ward's book, which is a plea for economic union for Western Europe.

Both Miss Ward and Clayton agree that Europe's problems are not the result solely of the Two World Wars. "Europe's economic problems began showing themselves before the First World War", Clayton said. "Europe formerly was the workshop of the world. Now it is not and it is a highly artificial society. It is unable to compete with the United States because the United States produces for a mass market, and therefore produces more efficiently and more cheaply."

Clayton said that every device known to man has been used to prevent the free movement of goods in Europe. "When a European business man builds a factory today, he builds a small one with a limited market in view," he explained. "In the modern world, he cannot compete on any such pattern as that.

"If there were a common currency among all the Atlantic countries, including north America, if there were no great monopolies or cartels, and no trade restrictions, the efficiency of all industries in the area would be greatly enhanced and the standard of living of all the peoples would be greatly increased.

"An Atlantic Union would provide nearly 400,000,000 consumers in the area. Now it is broken up for 9,000,000 in one country, 40,000,000 in another and 150,000,000 in the United States. We are the most fortunate, of course, but Arnold Toynbee, the historian, said recently that even the United States operates in too small an economic compartment for the world of the future."

Clayton believes that a European Union without the United States is no answer. The two economies would continue to compete with each other. What is needed, he said, is a vast territory for free trade.

"The high-cost producers in the United States are as much opposed to Union as the high-cost producers in Western Europe", Clayton said. "Undoubtedly, you would have a considerable shift of industry in the Atlantic area, just as you now have a constant shift of industry taking place within the United States."

The Atlantic Union, Clayton said, "would embrace such an overwhelming proportion of the world's political, military, material and spiritual resources, and would be so prosperous, that no nation or group of nations would dare attack it."

'I HEAR YOU HAVE TROUBLE, TOO'

Swelgert in The San Francisco Chronicle

U. S. BASE FACING RED CHINA

Building Up Okinawa Against Soviet Attack

By RAY FALK

THE United States Army has a guilty conscience about Okinawa. To rehabilitate the island, it has sent out the man who pulled it down—Maj.-Gen. J. P. Sheetz, now Commanding General of the Ryukus Command, then artillery officer of the Tenth Army, which knocked out Naha, its chief city.

Sheetz is full of enthusiasm and plans, but he has a hard job ahead of him. Besides feeding them, little has been done for the Okinawans during the last four years. Little, for that matter, has been done in the way of housing and recreational facilities for the American soldiers stationed here.

It seems that Washington had bigger world problems to consider; the Far East Command was more concerned with Japan; the Navy, in command for a while, left without making improvements; no one was interested in the Philippine Scouts, who moved in here at the end of the war; and finally the Ground Force Commander here was not the Army's best.

Now that the Red Menace in Asia has assumed some concreteness, Washington has made up its mind about Okinawa. All indications point, although no officer will say so to the conclusion that we will hold on to this former possession of Japan.

Gen. Sheetz arrived in Naha in October last.

Here are some of the political and economic problems that face him as he builds up this American base facing Communist China.

Administration

The Army considers the natives politically immature. At this moment, the Okinawans are incapable of choosing their own leaders. For the time being, they are in the same position as under the Japanese. Japan considered Okinawa as another prefecture and administered it accordingly. All its top officials were Japanese; minor functionaries were Okinawans.

Gen. Sheetz plans to launch a voters' education programme, give the natives more control and have Military Government operate in the background. There already exists a Ryukyu Advisory Council made up of four Okinawan Governors to advise the General.

"There is no organized Communism in these islands", Sheetz said. "Anyone opposed to the local Governor is called a Communist. But that doesn't mean he follows the Marxist line.

"In the last batch of 100 prisoners of war returned by Russia, a few were well indoctrinated. All were interviewed by our Intelligence, and the suspicious ones are being closely watched by Okinawan police who give us close co-operation and report to us in detail on all matters."

In general, Okinawans seem to like us, according to Sheetz. Occasionally, they protest some American move. Recently the Army decided it would place part of a village "on-limits" if the natives built a special shopping centre for the soldiers. Natives of another village misunderstood and held a street meeting protesting "creation of a red-light district."

The ban on fraternization is still in effect—not for moral reasons, but for medical and economic reasons. As for this last, the Army fears that with his purchasing power the G.I. could buy out all of Okinawa and accelerate an already bad inflation.

Soldiers are permitted to buy in stores located along the main highways. But random check in a few provided absolutely nothing worth purchasing.

Before the war the islands were a financial loss to the Japanese. Okinawans' economic independence, the task is unlikely ever to be realized with the natural and human raw materials at hand. This year $26,000,000 of Congressionally appropriated relief funds will be spent for the Okinawan economy. Eleven million of this will go to food, administration and shipping costs; the rest to rehabilitation.

The islanders raise but 60 per cent of their food requirements. They have no industries and practically no raw materials to export. They look to Japan for merchandise which they prefer over American made goods.

Forty thousand natives work for the American military establishments. The Services pay them far less than they could earn in private employment. The exchange rate of 50 Okinawan yen for $1 is too low as the black-market price of rice is three times the official price.

Hunt For Administrator

These problems are now for the first time under serious study by experts in Tokyo. Sheetz plans to replace his Military Government staff of Army officers and low-grade civil service employs with 50 new top-notch experts in the various fields of Government. Some of these men will get $10,000 a year plus a 25 per cent differential for Okinawa. For the job of Civil Administrator he is looking for a first-rate American businessman.

"The job is difficult. I want experts on my staff", the General says.

This is the second tough, thankless assignment given to Sheetz. He was Assistant Military Governor of Korea for the first ten months after V-J Day, charged with forming a Korean Government in a nation that had been under Japanese rule for almost 40 years. That, as everyone over there at the time knows, was an impossible task. This one seems as staggering.

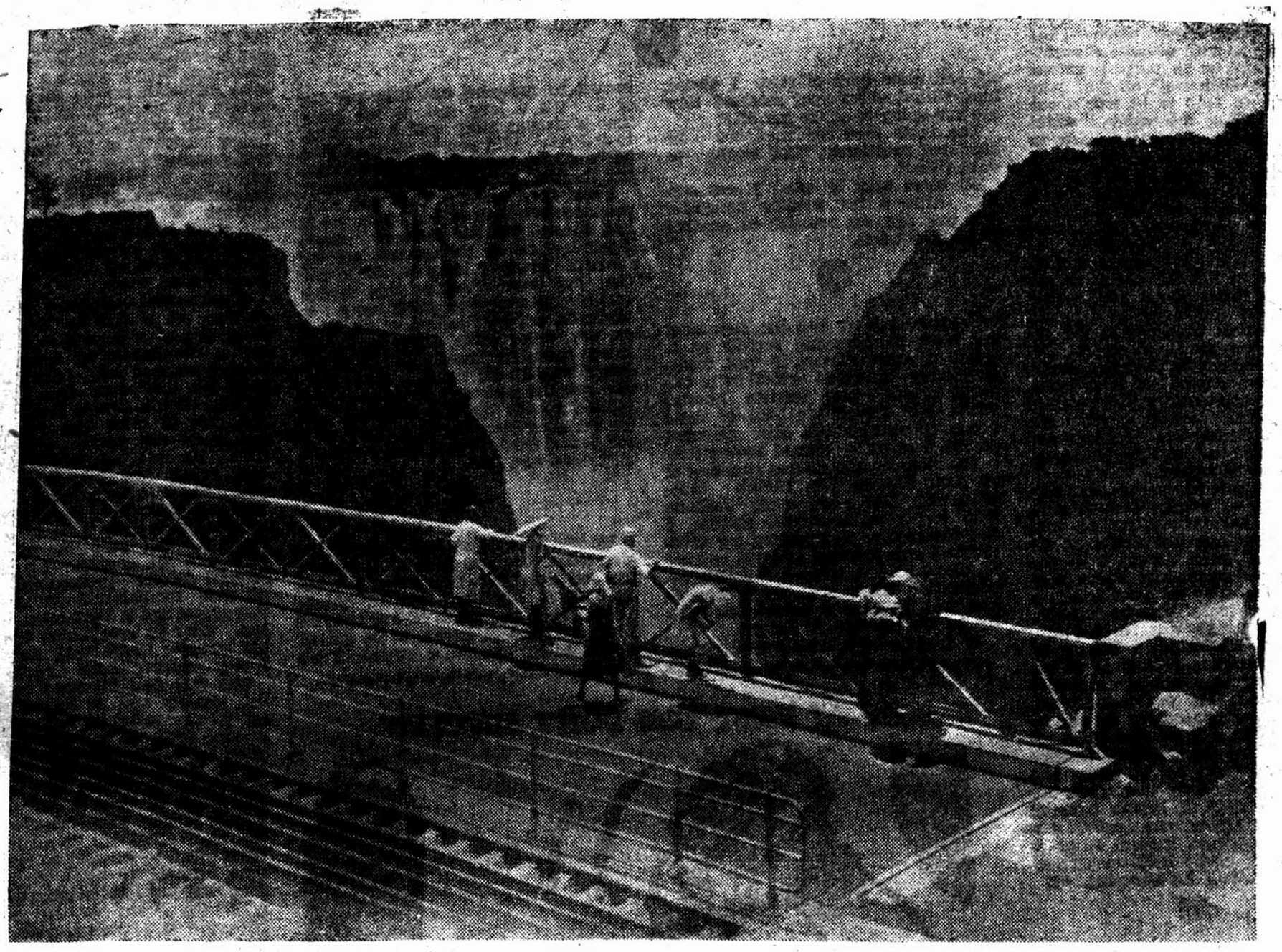
Strategic Value

Okinawa's strategic importance to the United States is growing. Definite indications that we will stay here a long time are:

1) During his recent visit to the Far East, Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, suddenly was recalled to Washington to testify before Congress in the Armed Services Unifica-

(Continued On Page 29.)

GLORY OF THE VICTORIA FALLS



'NATURE'S MASTERPIECE'

THE CHARM AND BEAUTY OF VICTORIA FALLS

Special To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

EASILY accessible by rail from all parts of South Africa, the Victoria Falls are mostly reached by way of Cape Town by the tourist from overseas and the journey northward is one of distinctive interest and appeal. Stops are always made at the diamond city of Kimberley and at Bulawayo, whence it is worth while to make an excursion to Rhodes' grave, set amid the rugged grandeur of the Matopo Hills.

NO matter what our outlook upon life may be, no matter what our tastes, Nature, when she sets before us her colourful canvases, never fails to awaken our admiration. There are times, however, when she attains to heights of majesty that transcend our powers of description, and in the Victoria Falls she has fashioned just such a stupendous spectacle. Small wonder that it has been termed "Nature's Masterpiece." It stands supreme among the sights of the world that have been unspoilt and un-tarnished by the hand of man.

The traveller nears his real objective to the accompaniment of a reverberating roar that gets steadily louder. It is the voice of the mighty mass of water as it hurtles over the brink of the chasm to the depths, 400 feet below. The train pulls into the station, and soon the modern hotel comes into view—a strange sight amid its surroundings of pristine nature. From its broad verandah, may be seen the deep ravine that makes the course of the Zambesi River after its mighty cataclysm, the rail and road bridge, and the huge white cloud of spray rising to a neight of several hundred feet.

There is so much to see, and so many experiences to enjoy, that no time is wasted in setting out for one or other of the well-known vantage points. It is doubtful whether any of the word's most famous spectacles boasts so many and such varied aspects as do the Victoria Falls. They comprise a number of outstanding scenic high-lights that blend together into one vast canvas of aesthetic appeal.

Four Separate Falls

The falls, themselves, are a mile and a quarter wide, but the stupendous stretch of water, as it falls over the brink of the chasm, is at most times of the year divided, by jutting rocks into four separate falls, each possessing its own distinctive features.

The Devil's cataract, beside the southern bank, rushes by in a series of picturesque cascades, tumbling over the rocks in a gradual descent preparatory to its final drop. Beyond is the Main Fall a vast sheet of water forming an unbroken wall of water several hundreds of feet in width. The point where the Devil's Cataract is separated from the Main Fall is known as Cataract Island, and at certain times of the year, when the river is particularly low, it is possible for those in search of thrill to be taken across the river in native dugouts to the island, whence they can obtain a fine view right down the face of the wall of rock to the swirling waters below, with the river rushing madly past on either side.

Beyond the Main Fall is the Rainbow Fall, and the rainbow is at times very clearly defined. Livingstone Island forms another favourite point of vantage for those desirous of standing on the brink of the great wall of rock over which the Zambesi river hurls itself.

At the Eastern Cataract, except when the river is at a very high level the water falls in a series of almost separate cascades, each possessing its own distinctive features, the whole resembling a charming pattern, lacelike in effect.

Unique Feature

A unique feature is to be found in the Rain Forest, where on the opposite side of the chasm from the falls sightseers follow paths through a miniature forest beneath an almost continuous shower of light spray. From hereabouts on a jutting promontory above the gorge, through which the river rushes after its mighty drop, excellent views of the different falls may be obtained.

Another favourite haunt of the visitor is the Palm Grove. To reach this, one has to cross the bridge and descend a winding path beneath a canopy of tropical palms and giant ferns, resembling nothing so much as a gigantic hot-house. The path through the Palm Grove eventually comes to an end at the very brink of the "Boiling Pot", and many a visitor has sat on the spray-splashed rocks watching the heaving cauldron with its impression of sinister power, and glancing occasionally up to the bridge high overhead

Visitors to Victoria Falls usually make an excursion up the Zambesi River to Kandahar Island in one of the comfortable motor launches available. The majesty of the mighty river rolling onward, the almost impenetrable jungle, that lines the banks, and the sight of an occasional crocodile lazily sunning itself on the shore are all interesting aspects of the trip, as is the visit to Livingstone, which is sometimes included.

Unlike many world-famous spectacles, that of the Victoria Falls remains just as it was when Livingstone the great missionary-explorer, first viewed "Mosi-oa-Tunya" (Smoke that Thunders) as the natives describe this wonder of Nature. And the wildness of primitive surroundings constitutes a by no means insignificant feature of a memorable experience.

Gandhi The Ascetic

Gandhi enjoyed his afternoon cup of tea—until one day I gave him a shock by asking him solemnly, though partly in jest, whether he could not do without regularly drugging himself. "What do you mean?" he inquired a little anxiously. "Well," I replied, "isn't tea either a stimulant or a narcotic?" After a moment's reflection he said gravely: "So it is!" And from that day tea was taboo.

—HENRY POLAK IN VEGETARIAN NEWS.

*

I was yet a stripling of eighteen without any experience of the world, I sailed at last from Bombay. An English passenger, taking kindly to me, laughed at my insistence on abjuring meat, and said in a friendly way when we were in the Red Sea: "It is all very well so far but you will have to revise your decision in the Bay of Biscay. And it is cold in England that one cannot possibly live there without meat." "But I have heard that people can live there without eating meat," I said. "Rest assured it is a fib," said he. "No one to my knowledge, lives there without being a meat-eater you cannot live without it". "I thank you for your kind advice, but I have solemnly promised to my mother not to touch meat, and therefore I cannot think of taking it. If it is found impossible to get on without it, I will far rather go back to India than eat meat in order to remain there".

— MAHATMA GANDHI.

A SHORT STORY

BY S. MUZUMDAR

RETURN OF THE NATIVE

EVERY man is a bundle of separate and momentary psychological states. As we usually do quite thoughtlessly, it is unwise to judge a person by any single such state as the part does not at all tend to be true about the whole. These momentary states are apt to lead to some major crises in his life which properly reveal how a man is made and what his style of life really is. A person's reaction to a crisis is possibly a very true index to his character and nothing else matters.

Energetic youths congregate around a sportsman as nothing else is so powerful as a social binder like sports. In this sphere differences of religion, creed and colour of the skin are no barriers to deep social intercourse. So, many were the youths of many classes who assembled around me every evening, some to box, some to lift weights, some to wrestle and some for mere unambitious calisthenics. Among such of my friends the number of Anglo-Indians was the largest.

I do not remember who brought Alfi Lancaster to my house. I took a liking to the lad directly, for he was strikingly handsome and well-built. He spoke with a purer accent than the others of his community which suggested to me that he came from a different and more cultured environment although he was thrown into the common Anglo-Indian destiny of inevitably becoming a fireman in the Railway. Lancaster was about twenty at the time. He was well-dressed, rather on the foppish side. By and by our acquaintance grew and when it came to talking about himself Lancaster began to insist on his class and hold forth vehemently that there was not a single drop of Indian blood in his veins, he was of pure English descent. He looked so, indeed! I never ask questions, particularly, embarrassing questions, so I let Lancaster be.

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He was a nice little boxer having been a Public Schools champion when he was at school. He used to give me quite energetic and, at times, hot rounds; and also stood the punishment I meted out to him often with a glad and sturdy heart. One day I gave him a black-eye and a split lip quite unintentionally in the course of a bout and I was sorry as he began to bleed rather profusely.

"I am sorry, Alfi", I said, "your guard was bad and perhaps unconsciously I have given you something for the burning cauliflower ear you have just planted on me. One doesn't carry that well at my age."

"It's all right, captain," Lancaster looked up and said. "It's heroic to have a black-eye and a bruised lip; girls like them very much. It is just like having glorious sabre cuts on the face in a battle. But my injuries will be temporary, unfortunately. Yet they won't be unprofitable."

"Do you run after girls, Alfi?" I asked him. "That's too bad, at least for a man who cares for himself. Your body is as pure and clean as a temple. You are defiling it."

Lancaster dropped his eyes and answered, "Ask me nothing, captain. I won't say anything to a person as old as my father excepting this that I am chased and I like the chasing."

That was one trait of his character. Perhaps he could not help it because of his handsome face and figure and suave speech. His other trait was to call every Indian a 'nigger' as almost all the others of his kind did. None of them, however, uttered that word in my presence. I do not know whether Lancaster used to pull my legs but time and again he used to say, "You are white, captain!" To him being white mattered the most in life. His whole endeavour in life was to attain a complete whiteness which, he held tenaciously, ruled the earth, the heaven and the stars.

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I have been able to acquaint myself well with this mad passion for a white existence of most Anglo-Indians I have known personally, although many of them were as swarthy of skin as myself. Three of my sporting friends could get into British regiments on the merit of their skin and their fantastic hope was—they told me in all earnestness—that they would be absorbed by English society as Englishmen on their demobilisation. I still remember one of them who came to say good-bye to me saying, "I won't have to return to this 'Injun' country but shall go to England when I have served my time. That's why I joined up."

I knew this boy's mother who was old and quite dark of skin. I teased him, "What about your mother? How are you going to shake her off?"

The boy's face reddened but he answered heartlessly, "She would be dead then!"

To come back to what I was saying. After a few months Lancaster left this city on transfer to another Railway division.

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Years passed by and the stream of life went on changing rapidly as it must. I stood witness to vast transformations, in myself as well as in the world outside. The terrible Second World War forced the pace of these hectic transformations and changed almost everything beyond recognition.

The most significant and stressing of all such changes was India's independence. Like many other Indians with deep roots in English culture I was absorbed in re-adjusting my spiritual ties with England and was making an effort to give them a complete reorientation when one day a servant informed me that a 'sahib' was waiting in the parlour to see me.

As I went in a middle-aged person with a freckled and lined face and a bald patch on his head stood up from his seat. He shook my extended hand with cordiality and asked me with an enquiring smile, "Do you recognise me, captain?"

Hundreds of men had called me 'captain' in the early days. I tried to call back to my mind the faces I knew rather intimately but failed absolutely to place my visitor. I recalled only care-free joyous youthful images but the one before me had not the least trace of youth in it; it wore the vehement scars of the sordid battle of life.

"I am sorry," I said, "but I fail to place you."

"I am Alfi Lancaster, captain, if you at all remember that name."

"I do, I certainly do and I am extremely glad to see you again after such a great length of time. It must be twenty years since I saw you last. But what have you done with your fine looks?"

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Lancaster resumed his seat and evading my question said, "You haven't changed much, captain. I thought I would meet an old man in you this time. You are quite well preserved for your age and you look younger than myself, Sir!"

"That's a nice compliment for a man verging upon sixty, Lancaster."

"I came here some months ago to my old job which I held before the war. I wanted to meet you directly but I was told that you died years ago in a car crash. It was only last night that I came to know that you are quite hale and hearty."

We talked on trifles for a while. A little later Lancaster said, "I have thought of you constantly all this time. You had been my mentor when I was young so I have now come back to you for some advice as I am in a deep tangle. There is no other person known to me who can help me out of it. It's a long and at the same time a strange story that I am going to tell you. Will you be shocked if I tell you that the Indian independence has thrown me into a hopeless mess?"

I felt quite amazed. How this independence has been cursed by many! It had indeed put the lives of many Anglo-Indians in the gravest possible turmoil. Many I knew wrote to say that they were leaving this 'nigger' country for ever and going away to Australia, or New Zealand, or wherever on the 'white earth' there was some living space for them. It was a peculiar tragedy for many. But such was not the case with Lancaster who related to me quite a different and at the same time thrilling story of a complex struggle which held his mind and distressed him.

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He was working at Asansol when the war came. He was then on a driver's job and led a care-free happy life according to his own idea of happiness. When the waves of war touched India and things began to be forced up Lancaster married a woman of his own community, although he had never before thought of marrying and settling down in the ordered life of a householder. But, he said, he was thoroughly fed up with the life he lived, a life of many fleeting loves in which he featured on account of his uncommonly good looks. His decision to enter a quiet regular life in marriage was a sort of finding a resting place after a long life of constant unrest. In his marriage, however, love did not matter but convenience to both the partners did.

Lancaster joined up in 1941. A child was born to him in the meanwhile. He left his wife and child at home, settling upon the wife a major part of his salary and went away to Egypt, where, too, he worked as a driver. From there he came to the Middle East but as his contact with the war made him keen on solidiering he took a lot of pains to get himself into the regular army and he succeeded in doing so. From there his regiment was soon transferred to the Burma front and eventually he was sent to a training centre in Central India as a trainer in small arms.

The first agitation came to Lancaster's mind in 1942, during the political uprising. He found his own identity and claim to an English origin in supreme danger. What if the uprising succeeded? Where would he be then? He mentally resisted this bid for freedom as he was impotent to do so physically. He heaved a sigh of relief when the uprising was ruthlessly put down, and he thought himself safe at least for his own life-time. He assured himself that he would continue here in his land of birth as an Englishman, or even as a pseudo-Englishman. The idea gave him peace and that was the end of a very deep mental struggle for the time being.

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After the Burmese debacle war effort in India was intensified and there was a tremendous influx of countless handsome, lavish, gushing and wide-eyed American youths who seemed to agitate the whole ocean of womanhood. Up to this time Lancaster had happy memories of his tiny home but it soon came to pass that his wife's letters began to be scarce until her correspondence ceased altogether. He felt worried. He wrote to friends to find out what happened to his wife and child only to be informed that they had left his house without leaving a trace behind them.

So Lancaster took leave and went to Asansol for a clue to his wife and child, and after a good deal of search traced the former in a big military station manned by Americans. His child was long since dead. He assured himself with ample proofs that she had died of utter and culpable neglect while the mother wallowed in filth. He met his wife who called him 'black' and told him that she was going to America when the war was over with the man she loved. "I have no more any need of a 'nigger' like you." She hurt him where his ache was the deepest. Lancaster instituted divorce proceedings against his wife for habitual adultery and in due course got a favourable verdict of law. That at least ended one part of his struggle which took another and a very intricate shape directly.

The deep fear in regard to his English identity and its consequent mental torture returned now with much greater force as it became quite obvious that India was going to be free. Many of his community decided to migrate to the adjoining new country but people of harsher and uncompromising feeling who had never owned the least allegiance to their land of birth began to go away to lands which were hundred per cent white. For a long time Lancaster's mind was numbed by the severe blow he received on his pride of parentage both from his wife and from the external circumstances. The pride was indeed deep-rooted as the result of a habit of thought of a life-time.

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His service in the army ended one day and he returned to his old job and also into a new atmosphere when his stature of a 'white sahib' was completely cut down. He found himself as nothing but a common human being with no background of birth and lineage or any claim to any special and distinguishing identity. This sudden loss of face and the complete annihilation of a pride which had coursed in his blood-stream all his life made him quite mad for a time. But gradually the vehemence of this great pain waned and allayed his race fever to a great degree. He centred his mind upon the nature of his birth from where he had grown up quite artificially into a comple non-being.

"I then realised, captain," Lancaster went on saying, "this state of non-being, a word I coined and which struck my mind with its staggering significance. My father was an Assam planter and my mother a simple Garo Christian woman whom he had taken as his wife. But my father had not the least compunction to leave her when it was time for him to retire and go back to his country and his people. Of course, in a way he was a kind-hearted man and had settled some money on my mother. I inherited his white exterior and the pride that came with it, and for full forty years—I am forty-one now—I had gone on nursing that pride. The whole emphasis of my life was laid on my white father whose name I bear.

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"On the other side of the picture there are my mother and sister. The world knew and still knows that my mother was not my supreme parent but she was just my 'Ayah', and nothing more, who brought me up with a fond mother's care. My sister is still today a Garo hill-woman and she plods on as a mistress in a Garo girls' school. I had fled my home and put a great distance between myself and these two black women lest my own skin should get tarnished and my bondage to England sundered. That has been one supreme fear throughout my life in regard to these two unfortunate women. But yet something, some unknown power held me to my mother. I have sent her money regularly ever since I began to earn but out of shame I let the world know that it was just a token of gratitude I owed to my old Ayah. Many genuine Englishmen born in this country had done

(Continued on page 27)

'IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED'

Burck in The Chicago Sun-Times

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

Lusitanians luck in Hockey League—Tatas must thank themselves for disappointment—Restrict Composition of senior division—Slack supervision and ridiculous punishments—Abu Jasdenwalla's changes—Bombay Grey's unique success—Foreign stars for western India Tennis Championships.

THE senior division of the Bombay Hockey League had an exciting finish on Sunday last — exciting in the sense that the fate of the Championship remained in the balance till the very end.

On the last day the position in the table was such that Tata Sports Club, who were at the head, needed only a draw with Maharashtra to carry away the title. But they played so badly that day that they could not hold the visitors even to a draw — let alone inflict a convincing victory over them.

Tata's unexpected defeat in their last engagement gave the Lusitanians a splendid opportunity to gain the championship once again. But their position was so precarious that an indecisive result with the B.B. and C.I. Railway in their ultimate encounter would have forced them down to the second position losing the premier rank to the G. I. P. Railway. By their success against Young Sports earlier in the day the G. I. P. had secured a lead of two points over the Lusies. Fortunately for the famous Goan side, the final verdict went in their favour by the narrow margin of a solitary goal. Even then only a superior goal-average helped them to carry through the final hurdle. The Lusies deserve to be congratulated on their good fortune.

MOVING WITH TIME

The Lusitanians are no longer a Goan side in the composition. Nor do they represent any particular community any more. They wisely decided to move with the times and enlisted some prominent players from other communities as well. This helped them not only to fill up the vacancies caused by the transfer of allegiance of some of their stars to their office clubs but strengthened their ranks by the infusion of new and even higher quality of blood.

This change of policy and wider outlook has assured the Lusies of a bright future. Otherwise they would have been hard put to it to find suitable substitutes from their own community to replace outstanding players at a short notice.

TATAS MUST THANK THEMSELVES

Tatas are themselves to blame for their loss of the Championship. They had it practically in their grip. If they had only played their usual game — opening out their movements on the Wings — they might have carried the day easily. But some of their players resorted to questionable tactics and lost their temper thereby. That was the surest way to lose a match and they paid the penalty for it dearly. I doubt very much if the culprits would have behaved in the most reprehensible manner they did, had some of their bosses been present on the occasion.

As a matter of fact I had passed the remark, when Tatas and B.B. and C.I. Railway met a few days ago, that the Christmas spirit was hardly visible in the air. The feelings became worse on Sunday with the result Diogo Fernandez of Tatas was suspended 'sine die' and two others were reprimanded for their ungentlemanly behaviour.

MAHARASHTRA'S SPLENDID FIGHT

Due credit must, however, be given to Maharashtra for their magnificent victory over Tatas. They played more as a team and their terrific speed and uncanny ball-control were a source of constant worry to the local defenders and attackers. It is a great pity that they could not bring the same team every time. Then they would surely have been a serious contender for the title.

Now that Maharashtra has obtained independent affiliation with the I. H. F., they will not take part in the local Leagues or competitions in future. Of course they will be able to do so in tournaments of an all-India nature like the Aga Khan Cup, of the Invitation Tournament run by the B.P.H.A.

The G. I. P. Railway were indeed lucky to gain the second position. Truly speaking, Tatas made an indirect present of it to them. Still it must be said to their credit that they performed well on the whole to claim that rank. Strange as it may seem, the Railway was about to put their team in cold storage for want of funds! But for the sporting help of their General Manager, Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, they might have been on the shelf up to now. I hope this will not happen again.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway has also done well to strengthen their side. I expect them to do better in the later competitions.

ROUGH-SHOD COMPOSITION

I fail to understand why three senior division matches were placed on the card on the same day. At least one of them could have been easily arranged earlier in the week to save the spectators — and the Senior players — a hot bath in the scorching sun. If it were a question of gate, the last two games were sufficient attractions for the discerning crowd. The gathering was large enough, though there was room for many more.

The season was not altogether a success. I can only attribute it to the rough-shod composition of the senior division. When it was started a few years ago, the idea was to make it as interesting as possible by including only those teams who were of equal strength and calibre more or less. It was never intended to entertain more than seven or eight teams as then the difference in class and quality was bound to be very wide. I do not know why the figure was raised indiscriminately to an abnormal size.

OFFICIALS SCARED AWAY

The Senior division was practically reconverted to first division of the days of yore. Thereby the previous attraction of the new and successful venture was done away with. The B.P.H.A. might as well have reverted to their old classifications. They have paid the penalty of their retrogression. I hope they have realised their mistake. At any rate their gate receipts speak plainly.

It will not do to lay the blame at the door of inaccessibility of the Cooperage or its rough surface. The matches generally were of such a colourless — and even putrid — variety that even the members of the Committee — as well as its office-bearers — were absent more often than not. Of course most of their luminaries have little interest in its proceedings. But the deserted appearance of the Committee stand was bound to be infectious in other quarters! I doubt if matters will improve in the coming weeks.

SLACK SUPERVISION AND RIDICULOUS PUNISHMENTS

The Supervision of the matches this season left much to be desired. On many an occasion the appointed umpires did not put in an appearance If the Secretary of the Umpires Association Ayres J. Francis, had evinced more interest in his duties and responsibilities, the games would have been handled properly and efficiently. Probably he does not find the time to attend Cooperage frequently. Maybe his strained relationship with the BPHA Committee has something to do with it. Whatever that may be the game suffered immensely due to lack of proper control.

The Committee on the other hand made a laughing stock of themselves by the silly disciplinary measures they took against certain players. The Joginder Lall incident has been severely criticised in all quarters. Now the Diogo Fernandez episode has filled the air.

It is not my intention to defend the behaviour of these players in any way. I only deplore the manner in which these cases were handled by the so-called Technical Committee. If they were treated in a judicious and sensible manner, the Committee would not have to eat the humble pie later on. The withdrawal of the sentence passed on Joginder was nothing but that.

PROPER PROCEDURE

The Committee would to well to wait for the impire's report till the appointed time. If I am not much mistaken, they are allowed 24 hours after the match is over to submit their report. The Committee meet thereafter and question the officials and players concerned about the incidents involved in the inquiry. It is only when they are satisfied with the guilt or otherwise of the player concerned, they should pass judgment. And it should be impartial — neither vindictive nor too lenient.

If an inquiry is held immediately after the game, when the tempers are hot and fraped both of the players and officials the decision is bound to be coloured. So never be hasty in condemning a man. The case of Diogo Fernandez is also in point. Were he questioned by the Committee, when he had cooled down and seen the error of his ways, he would most probably have admitted his mistake promptly. Then there would have been no need for the Committee to pass alternative sentences. Even their severity would have been mitigated to a considerable extent.

FAIR DEAL

Some years ago the W.I.F.A. Committee was prone to take action in this manner. They had occasions to regret it afterwards. When I was on it, I persuaded them to follow the course mentioned above. I had therefore no occasions to be sorry for it. After all, it must be remembered that the players play with a high mental tension. Their only object at the time is to win anyhow and to prevent their opponents to get the better of them.

It is rather unfortunate that some players take their objective too seriously which impels them even to sacrifice their sporting instinct or spirit for the time being. What they do then on the impulse of the moment they would be ashamed to do in a cooler atmosphere. The Committee would do well to remember that they are not dealing with hardened criminals. If they forget themselves, how can the players expect a fair deal from them? So they must be treated leniently. Otherwise sport would be impossible.

I have not the least doubt in my mind that we would have been spared many of the ugly incidents on the field if the umpires used a firm hand right from the beginning. This should be brought home to those officials.

ABU JASDENWALLA'S CHARGES

Now I turn to another matter which Abu Jasdenwalla referred to in his speech at the time of presenting the trophies. He complained that the Government and the Municipality were doing little to help sport, and he instanced the case of C.C.I. He pointed out that the Municipality has raised its taxes from Rs. 30,000 per year to Rs. 80,000—apart from the interest paid to the Government! So he appealed to the sporting community to use their discretion when voting at the ensuing elections.

I do not see anything wrong in airing our grievances on occasions like these. Even to ask people to support in the elections those candidates who are wedded to sport may be unexceptionable. But I would have liked Abu to ventilate the grievances, if any, of the hockey association or the votaries of the game at large, while presiding over a hockey function. He seemed to have nothing special to complain about hockey. So he generalised.

ARE THEY TRUE?

Jasdenwalla could not have done worse than refer to the case of the C.C.I. Sri Morarji Desai, our Home and Revenue Minister told me that the C.C.I. had the fairest deal from him. Even when they built residential quarters and made money like hotels, the Government did not charge the Club anything extra. In fact the Club is charged much less than all the others nearby.

Is it not true that for the benefit of a few hundred members of the Club, who have nothing to do with sport, the public in general have to pay through their nose? For how many days in the year, would Abu tell us, the public use the stadium? All the same they have to forgo the legitimate charge on the ground. It must be remembered that whatever the Government forgoes in this manner is a loss to the public.

Now about the Municipality. Is it not a fact that the C.C.I. have to pay increased taxes on account of their increase in house properties? May I ask what has a sporting club got to do with residential quarters on a large scale? What sportsmen want are playing facilities to the utmost limit and the public need suitable accommodation for watching sports exhibitions and displays comfortably. It is only the parasites of sport who want big club houses and luxurious residential quarters inside or attached to them. These are not at all necessary for promotion of sport. They are used for purposes far divorced from sport. I do not see any reason why the Municipality should be deprived of the usual taxes which all other citizens have to pay. In future our sport-sponsors would do well, therefore, to concentrate their minds on promotion of sport only and leave the hotel business to hotelwallas.

CLEAR THE STABLES FIRST

This does not mean that I say that the Government and the Municipality are doing their utmost for promotion of sport. When we compare the help extended to sport by the leading countries of the world. We may say straightaway that our Government has done precious little in this direction. But it is not their fault. Our Ministries have been in power for a comparatively short time. Then they have thousand and one difficulties in their way as a result of the war and partition of the country. It will take many years yet before they can be expected to contribute their proper quota for the physical development and healthy recreation of our people.

I have heard the remark on many an occasion that our Ministers have no or little interest in sport. It may be partly true. But I would like to ask how many of the people who pack our sports committees and controlling bodies know anything about the games they undertake to administer and foster? These bodies are full of self-seekers and place-hunters. Their main —perhaps only—object in getting into these bodies is to serve their own personal interests—and that too at the cost of sport. In such a state of affairs, how can you expect the Government and the public bodies to lend their hearty co-operation and full support? Let us first of all clear the Augean Stables before we ask the Mi-

(Continued on page 24)

'SPLIT ATOMS? SURE, I'M EXPERIENCED.'

Temple in The New Orleans Times-Picayune

Mothercraft In The Modern World

NOVEL TRAVELLING EXHIBITION DEMONSTRATES LATEST TRENDS

★

By Virginia Marlow,
Lecturer And Writer On Welfare In Britain

"CRAFTSMANSHIP" is a word held in centuries' old esteem in Britain, denoting special pride and skill in a particular form of creative work. In an exhibition to which London women flocked while Christmas shopping, it was allied to the most ancient of all creative careers—mothercraft.

The exhibition, recently held in London and scheduled to tour other cities, is called "Mothercraft" with every justification. It is the most comprehensive and concentrated effort ever made in Britain to bring together, under one roof, all sorts of activities which make up the many-sided task of motherhood in the modern world.

To the women who crowded the hall on the opening day leaving their infants and toddlers in a special, toy-equipped playroom in charge of trained attendants, it was a particular thrill that the opening ceremony should be performed by Britain's leading gynaecologist and obstetrician, Sir William Gilliatt. For it was he who brought into the world Britain's most famous baby, Prince Charles, son and heir of Princess Elizabeth.

The exhibition—the most interesting and constructive of its kind yet staged in Britain—does more than merely present commercial firms and makers of medical and scientific apparatus, so that women may see the latest trends in food, clothing and pharmaceuticals. It might even justify the name "Academy of Maternity" for a remarkably wide programme of lectures and demonstrations was held by prominent scientists, midwifery experts and child and maternal welfare officers, with film shows on many subjects allied to motherhood.

"Fathercraft" Corner

Fathers have not been overlooked. There is a special "Fathercraft" corner where husbands of an inventive turn of mind are displaying gadgets they have evolved for greater comfort and safety in nursery and kitchen. An ex-soldier, father of three children, is showing, with the proud aid of his 11-year-old daughter, an arrangement made of telescopic duralumin tubes which can be converted into a mobile play-pen, a cot, a fire-guard, a beach dressing shelter, a paddle pool, a clothes dryer or even a tea-trolley.

Another father, who knows just how soap can sting young eyes, introduces in gay colours, a transparent eye shield edged with sponge rubber, for protection in juvenile hair-washing.

Then there is a shop assistant living in Yorkshire who has a gadget for gas oven tops. It is a three-sided diamond wire mesh frame with the top flared outward, so that while protecting inquisitive youngsters from scalds by pulling over kettles or boiling pans, it leaves the boiling rings freely accessible to mother in cooking.

A mother has a contribution, too, which takes the tears out of teeth brushing. It is a special children's toothpaste made in three flavours, strawberry, banana, and peppermint cream. It is packed in tubes and cartons decorated with brightly coloured characters which for a couple of centuries have been familiar figures of entertainment to children in Britain. And for before the teeth come, in the fretful growing period, there is a new product, a jelly, which soothes pain and strengthens gums and has a flavour which babies love.

Baby Walfare Council

One of the most interesting and informative centres for visiting mothers is the stand of the National Baby Welfare Council, an unofficial body whose good work extends throughout the Commonwealth, and under whose direction Discussion Groups were held.

Here, in addition to a programme of open forums, at which every aspect of motherhood, babyhood and growing childhood is discussed, visitors can get advice, leaflets and a large variety of books to aid their personal problems. The publications cover the widest possible range, from how to tackle stammering in a child, to avoidance and correction of foot ailments, and from dietry to post and ante-natal exercises.

The Welsh capital, the city of Cardiff, has a stand at which its scheme for the care of prematurely born infants by the establishment of a human milk bureau is explained. This is a scheme started in London hospitals which is now proving its success in other areas.

There is a new lotion for creating natural appearing curls for the toddler or the junior miss. Baby's beauty, too, is well catered for in a host of special-formula soaps, creams and powders, and there is a new type of napkin designed to "stay put" on the most restless infant. There is also a new container, costing only a few shillings, for keeping bottle-feeds at the correct temperature for day or night use.

As analgesia in child-birth is a much discussed topic in Britain today, there are displays of hospitals and portable apparatus for home confinements to familiarise expectant mothers with the latest methods.

Sir William Gilliatt, one of Britain's leading gynaecologists and obstetriciahs, who opened the the Mothercraft Exhibition in London, demonstrates the use of the Talley analgesia apparatus. He is explaining the method to Enid Blyton, popular British author, world famous as a writer of children's stories.

An inventian by a father found a place at London's Mothercrafts Exhibition. This wire mesh frame around the top of a gas-stove prevents children pulling kettles or saucepans of boiling liquids over themselves.

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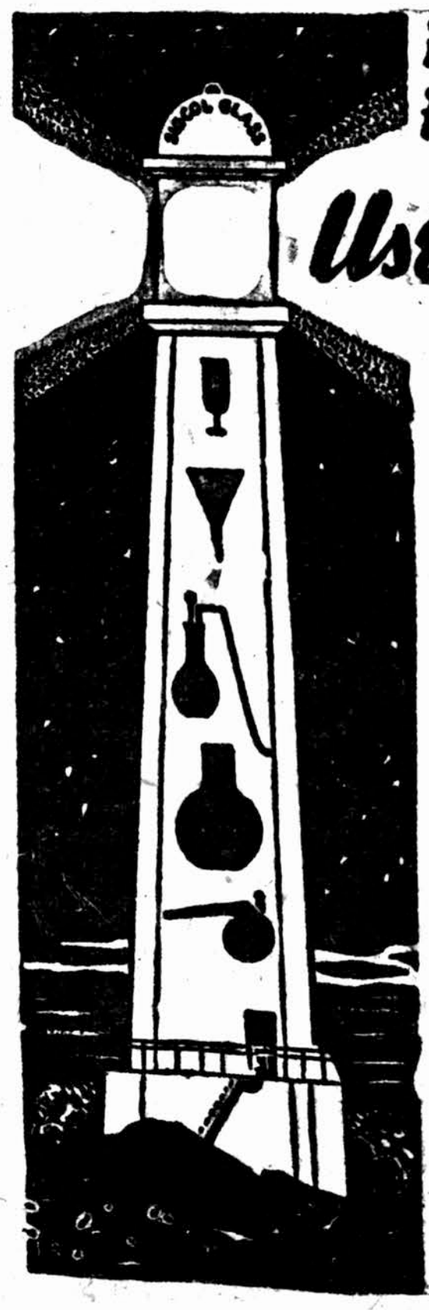

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COLOMBO CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

Move To Improve Conditions In S.-East Asia

COMMITTEE OF COMMONWEALTH NATIONS TO BE SET UP

COLOMBO, January 14. (P.T.I.).

"IT has been especially appropriate that the meeting to discuss Far Eastern affairs should have been held in Ceylon, for Asia at the moment is the main focus of interest and the area of special urgency," says the final communique issued by the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers who have been meeting here since Monday last.

"It is recognised that in the changed conditions in this area progress depends mainly on an provement of economic conditions". The communique said the discussions showed the community spirit of the members of the Commonwealth in their approach to world affairs.

Among recommendations to be submitted to the Commonwealth Governments is a proposal to establish a Committee of Commonwealth countries to improve conditions in South-East Asia, and the first meeting will be held in Australia it was stated.

The Conference noted with satisfaction the settlement in Indonesia, and had also discussed conditions in Malaya, Indo-China and the Far East.

The Commonwealth Ministers ended their final meeting at 12-15 p. m. (Local Time.)

TEXT

The text of the Ministers final communique read: "At the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in October 1948 it was contemplated that, apart from the meetings of the Prime Ministers, other Commonwealth meetings would be held at ministerial level as occasion required on such subjects as foreign policy and economic affairs.

"A meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers was held in London in July

"The Conference at Colombo is the first of the meetings on foreign affairs. It has proved especially appropriate that the meeting at this time, for a discussion of foreign affairs, should be held in Ceylon. For although world problems are indivisible, Asia is at the moment the main focus of interest and an area of special urgency."

The communique continued: "The discussions which the Commonwealth Ministers have held during the past week have once again demonstrated that among all members of the Commonwealth there is a continuing and substantial community of outlook in their approach to current problems of foreign affairs.

"Eleven plenary meetings have been held since the Conference opened on January 9. The greater part of this time has been spent in a comprehensive review of the current problems of South-East Asia, both political and economic

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

"It was recognised that in the changing conditions brought about by recent developments in this area, progress depends mainly on the improvement of economic conditions.

"The conference was impressed by the magnitude of the contribution which the success of progressive policies in this area could make to the peace and prosperity of the people.

"Executive decisions are not taken at Commonwealth meetings of this kind, but as a result of the valuable exchange of views which has taken place, recommendations for the furtherance of economic development in South and South-East Asia will be submitted to the Commonwealth Governments for their consideration.

PROPOSAL

"These recommendations include a proposal for the establishment of a Consultative Committee representing the Commonwealth Governments. The Australian Delegation proposed that the first meeting of this Committee, when set up, should be held in Australia.

"In the course of their discussions the Commonwealth Ministers noted with satisfaction the political settlement recently reached in Indonesia. They also gave particular attention to the situations in Indo-China, Burma and Malaya.

"The Conference also reviewed the current position in the Far East.

CHINA

"They discussed both the question of recognition of the new regime in China and also the future relations of Commonwealth countries with China.

"They reconsidered in the light of subsequent developments the provisional conclusions reached at the Commonwealth Conference held in Canberra in 1947 on the conditions for a peace settlement with Japan. On this subject, Ministers attending the Conference will submit recommendations to their governments.

"Finally, the Conference were informed of the current political situation in Europe and the Middle East and of steps which were being taken to promote closer co-operation, both political and economic, among the countries of western Europe, and between them and the United States of America and Canada.

"The Conference agreed that there need be no inconsistency between the policy followed by the United Kingdom Government in relation to Western Europe and the maintenance of traditional links between the United Kingdom and the rest of the Commonwealth.

"Commonwealth officials concerned with economic affairs have held a separate series of meetings throughout the week. Their primary purpose has been to exchange information on developments since the Commonwealth Finance Ministers met in London in July.

"These meetings have afforded valuable opportunity for a joint survey of the Sterling Area's current and prospective balance of payments position and for the discussion of the economic problems that face the Commonwealth.

DOLLAR EXPORTS

"Particular attention was given to the recent trend of, and future prospects for, dollar exports of the Sterling area.

"At the conclusion of the final meeting of the Ministers this morning, the representatives of all other Commonwealth Governments expressed appreciation of the helpful manner in which Mr. Senanayake (Ceylon Prime Minister) had presided over their meetings and their gratitude for the generous hospitality accorded to them by the Government of Ceylon during their stay in the Island."

Mr. Bevin said that meeting and knowing each other was just as important as any resolution adopted by the conference "It does mean that there is no division," he declared. "I lik Ceylon and the people", he added. "Your kindness and graviousness will always be remembered and we shall take away with us very dear memories"

BEVIN ON COMMUNIQUE

Mr. Bevin said, "The Communique is a good communique— it must be a good Communique, I helped to prepare it and I draw the special attention of correspondents to the fact.

"If you read the Communique most carefully, you will see that each line deals with a subject and if you try to imagine the great issues involved in that subject, and if you see the underlying work that has been passed on to our Governments to co-operate in and tackle in future, it is of tremendous interest to the common people.

"The whole world seems to have waked up at last and we have to wake up with it and try to keep step with it. "It will involve great political and economic changes, great development in outlook and, as Mr. Nehru has spoken of so many times, a great upsurge of peoples that have long been quiescent".

TOO GREAT TO DESCRIBE

"I am never tired of telling the story of the scene which I believe to be one of the greatest in history", Mr. Bevin continued".

"The scene when Mr. Attlee was walking down to the House, going in at the end of the questions, and announcing the liberty of four hundred million people.

"It was a thing almost too great to describe and I can visualise the House almost wondering what had been said and what really it all meant.

"From that moment, we went forward in freedom, forging a new unfettered link between East and West.

"I am happy to have had this very restful time and pleasant days, meeting those profound problems, and I shall go away, happy to think that, while the British public may or may not allow me to continue this work, the work done by this Government at this conference will be undone by no other Government and will go on until the last shred of differences is dissipated and the links between us are firmly forged".

Mr. Percy Spender, Australian External Affairs Minister said: "We are living today under the shadow of an approaching storm. Whether the storm will break or whether it will pass by leaving clear skies is yet to be seen".

In any case it was urgent that problems should be dealt with. 'Time is not running in our favour."

GREETINGS TO BEVIN!

In a personal reference to Mr. Bevin, Mr. Spender remarked jokingly: "I cannot say I wish him well in the coming elections".

He added, more seriously: "But I deeply appreciated his sagacity and advice during this Conference".

Mr. Spender said he had learned a great deal of the viewpoints of other members of the Commonwealth

He was certain this conference has served the cause of peace. Australia fully supported the United Nations. But "at the same time it is my firm belief that this association of free peoples of the Commonwealth is one of the firmest foundations on which peace can be erected".

Canadian External Affairs Minister Lester B. Pearson said: "The Canadian delegation felt they now had a far better appreciation of affairs, in this part of the world.

People sometimes thought they in Canada were pre-occupied with affairs in the nearby countries of the North Atlantic and Western Europe. That might be so, but he was sure that after this conference, Canada would have a better understanding of this part of the world.

"Therefore, I go back to Canada heartened with what we have done, in the hope that we in the North Atlantic area may in future make a real contribution to the problems of the free peoples of Asia", Mr. Pearson said

TRIBUTE TO CEYLON PREMIER

Mr. Pearson paid tribute to Ceylon Premier Mr. D. S. Senanayake for his able Chairmanship of the Conference and to the Ceylon Government for their hospitality.

He added smiling: "What I liked most about him was the way that when ever discussions tended to show differences he would say "Now let's have some tea'".

100 PER CENT SUCCESS

New Zealand's External Affairs Minister, W. Doidge declared that the conference had been 100 per cent successful.

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Describing the conference as historic, he said "the old Idea of Empire has gone. In its place we have something new—free association of free peoples. At this conference we have laid the foundation for new hope and new strength".

Mr. Paul Sauer, South African Transport Minister, referred to press statements that lack of executive authority for the Conference was its weakness. He commented "that may be its weakness, but in that weakness lies its strength.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed of Pakistan referred to the great changes taking place in Asia.

He particularly referred to the economic aspect of their discussions and said these were very important as on their solution dependend the well being of millions in this part of the world.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker of Britain proposed the addition of a paragraph to the Communique to place on record the delegates appreciation of Mr. Senanayake's work as Chairman of the Conference and of the hospitality of the Government of Ceylon.

This was agreed to unanimously.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Senanayake thanked the delegations for their appreciation of his Government's part in making the conference a success.

He was sure the Commonwealth, which was no longer dominate by European Powers, but was a free association of European and Asian peoples, could make a great contribution to the well being of mankind

The Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Conference then ended.

REDS DENOUNCE "WARMONCERS"

COLOMBO, Jan. 14 (PTI): As the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers were concluding their meetings here today Colombo's newly elected Mayor, Dr. Kumaran Rutnam, was opening an All-Ceylon Peace Conference organised by the Communist Party.

About 2,000 delegates, including Buddhist priests, were attending the meeting, expected to follow closely the lines of previous communist "peace conferences" in Europe and the United States.

A picture of the Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-Tung hung in the conference room alongside portraits of Lenin and Stalin. The conference will conclude tomorrow.

WARMONGERS

The delegates attending the peace conference issued a pamphlet attacking the Commonwealth "warmongers conference" and calling for "mobilisation against the war plans of imperialism".

The pamphlet said the peace conference has been called, in response to the appeal of the World Peace Congress in Paris April last.

It condemned the United National (Government) Party for tying Ceylon to "the imperialist war chariot" and joining other Commonwealth countries "to give life to the decrepit Thakin Nu Government of Burma.

"Now the foreign ministers of the commonwealth countries are meeting to discuss plans for further integration

(Continued on Page 12)

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SITUATIONS VACANT

Membership (M.I.S.E.) Associate Membership (A.M.I.S.E.) open to Scientists and Engineers in responsible position. Apply Secretary, India Society of Engineers, 12 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. 1408

ASTROLOGY

Trial Astrological Service — If you have a question to ask write it clearly and send with a self addressed stamped envelope and postage stamps at annas eight per question Give time, date and place of writing. Box No 1508 "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Read "Careers and Courses" for I. A. S., P. C. S. I. S. W., Military Wing, Asst. Grade and other comp. Exams. Efficient Postal Tuition provided Careers Institute, 94-Baird Road New Delhi. (6881)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Provincial and District agents and travellers thoughout India on liberal terms. Contact personally or apply with particulars to:—The New India Surgical Works, 18-Factory Area, Kanpur. (6880)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Firms or parties desirous of establishing export or import business connections with Europe and U.S.A. should immediately contact with the address given below. A gentleman of high position flying shortly to Europe and U. S. A. will be pleased to attend to enquiries for heavy machineries, Motor cars and cycles, cosmetics, nibs, pens, ink etc. for import and manufactured Indian goods and raw materials for export. Apply: Box No. 6882 "Bombay Chronicle"

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for enlistment as Electrical Contractors in the following categories, in the C P W D.:—

CLASS I—Qualified to tender upto any amount

CLASS II—Qualified to tender for works not exceeding Rs. 25,000/-.

CLASS III—Qualified to tender for Works not exceeding Rs. 5,000/-.

Contractors already on the list of the C P W D. should also apply for fresh enlistment. It is proposed to cancel the existing list of contractors as soon as selection is made under the new rules

The contractors who want enlistment in Class III should apply to the Electrical Engineer or the Superintending Engineer under whom they want to work.

Revised rules and application forms can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of rupee one by money order Postal order or in cash.

The application for enlistment should be made within a month of the issue of this notice.

B. S. PURI
Chief Engineer.
6818

Conference Has Been Worthwhile

PANDIT NEHRU'S APPRECIATION

COLOMBO, Jan. 14. (PTI).

THE six-day secret meeting of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Conference ended today in a blaze of eloquent speeches by leaders of the eight Commonwealth delegations testifying to the great usefulness of such a meeting and the goodwill and understanding that prevailed throughout.

After a short secret session at which Ministers finally approved the communique at the end of the meeting, they assembled at the Senate Hall with Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon, in the chair.

Over fifty Press correspondents and a score of distinguished visitors were present at what more than one Commonwealth Minister today described as a "historic meeting"

Prime Minister Senanayake expressed his deep gratitude to the Commonwealth Representatives "for the friendly manner and the thorough way" in which important business had been transacted at the Conference. The friendly spirit which had prevailed had made his task as Chairman of the Conference most easy.

Mr. Senanayake said Ceylon was fully conscious of the honour that has been done to her by holding this Conference in Colombo

"We are really grateful to you for that", he declared. "Our only regret is that your stay here has been so short."

Mr. Senanayake said at all times representatives of the Commonwealth would be most welcome visitors to Ceylon.

He then invited the Conference Joint Secretary to read out the communique.

NEHRU'S REPLY

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the first speaker. He expressed his appreciation and gratitude to Mr. Senanayake for the manner in which he had conducted the proceedings of the Conference and to the Government and people of Ceylon for their hospitality.

Pandit Nehru said: "We are evolving something that is important, something that is new, a kind of invisible link that is more endurable than a visible, binding link. Under a visible link one always feels its pressure, but not so with the invisible link.

"This Conference, I would say, has been worthwhile. "To say this Conference was going to solve world problems is just not to understand either world problems or this Conference. If world problems could be solved that way they should have been solved long ago.

"We may not solve world problems, but such a conference helps us to prevent things going completely astray."

GOODWILL

Pandit Nehru said they had all approached the various problems discussed with as much objectives as they could command and with the desire to understand the other man's point of view.

This was an achievement for representatives of peoples with differing geographical, historical and cultural backgrounds.

"I hope the Conference has set an example for such discussions with goodwill and cooperation between men who do not and need not think alike", Pandit Nehru said, adding there was therefore some reason for satisfaction at the work that had been done

Pandit Nehru regarded the Conference itself as remarkable and significant.

Here were people from distant parts of the world, responsible in each case to their own people and legislatures, meeting together and discussing world problems and their own problems with a friendliness and a desire to reach an understanding, he said.

"It is not the function of this Conference to give any executive direction or lay down any official directions to the Government represented here

"At a time when certain disintegrating affairs are abroad it is a matter of significance that members of Commonwealth nations met together and tried to cooperate with each other."

MR. BEVIN'S SPEECH

Mr. Ernest Bevin, who followed Pandit Nehru, declared: "While the British public may or may not call on me to continue my task (a reference to the forthcoming election), the work of this Conference will never be undone. It will go on until the last shreds of differences are dissipated and the links of unity are firmly forged".

COLOMBO CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

(Continued from Page 11)

of their murderous war plans against the freedom fighters of South-East Asia", the pamphlet said.

I.L.O. DENOUNCED

Referring to the International Labour Organisation Regional Conference opening at Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon hill station, on Monday, the pamphlet said: "All the leading reactionaries of South-East Asia with their masters will be foregatnering in Ceylon during January. The Peace Congress will be the people's answer to the manoeuvres of these gentlemen".

NEW GOVERNOR

KARACHI, Jan. 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khan, Judicial Commissioner of the Frontier Province, will temporarily take charge of the Governorship of the Province pending appointment of a successor to the late Sahibzada Hurshid, according to reliable sources.

Boundary Commission Report In Month's Time

DACCA, Jan. 13, (PTI-Reuter): The Commission appointed to settle the disputed boundaries between East Bengal and India's adjoining provinces will submit its report to the Indian and Pakistan Governments in about a month's time, its Chairman, Swedish Supreme Court Judge A. Bagge has announced.

The Commission, whose other two members represent the two Dominions, held its final session here yesterday.

Pak Press To Blackout N. W. F. News

LAHORE, Jan. 13 (PTI-Reuter):— Editors of 11 daily newspapers and three weekly newspapers here today decided to omit all officially inspired news about Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province from their columns.

The decision was reached at a meeting called to protest against the North-West Frontier Province Government's action in arresting a local editor under the Public Safety Act.

JAPS OPERATING WITH MALAY TERRORISTS

SINGAPORE, Jan. 14 (PTI-Reuter): Former Japanese soldiers are operating with terrorist bands in Malaya, army intelligence sources disclosed. Two terrorists who have just surrendered told the police that six Japanese have been operating with a bandit group in lower Perak.

ADVOCATE AND WIFE ARRESTED ON CHEATING CHARGE

Man Searching For Accommodation Relieved Of Rs. 4,000

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A city advocate and his wife were arrested yesterday by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. on a charge of cheating a person, badly in need of accommodation, to the extent of Rs. 4,000 promising him to secure a flat

Mrs. Khorsned Merwanji Gandhi, the wife of the advocate Mr. Merwanji Kaikushru Gandhi, who, according to the Police, played the main role in extorting the amount from the complainant, is said to have posed as a woman of considerable influence, knowing personally the Controller of Accommodation of the Government of Bombay

The advocate, the Police stated, first contacted the complainant in October last at the Girgaum Court where the latter went in connection with a certain case On hearing that he was in search of a flat in the city, Gandhi readily promised to help him in the matter He took the person to his house and he was assured by Mrs. Gandhi also that she would be able to secure a flat for him She introduced him to a person, alleged to be the rent collector of Jadhavji Mansions, Colaba, and he was made to pay Rs. 320 as two months' rent in advance for a flat in that building.

Later the person was told by Mrs Gandhi that the flat was going to be occupied by the landlord himself and she promised him to secure another flat in the same building. She took Rs 180 from him, saying that the rent of the new flat was Rs. 250 per month.

RENT RECEIPT

When the complainant demanded the rent receipt, the woman told him that the flat was being given by the rent collector to another party which was willing to pay Rs. 3,000. She further said that as she knew the landlord personally, she could secure the flat for him if he paid her the amount. The complainant insisted on the rent receipt, but was told that the landlord was afraid of signing it. She said she could settle the matter without difficulty as she knew well the Controller of Accommodation, and a further sum of Rs. 500 was paid to her as her brokerage Subsequently, he was given a rent receipt signed in the name of one Jadhavji Hansraj.

Taking the receipt to be a genuine one, the man, who was sorely in need of a flat, paid Rs. 3,000 to the woman. She took him to the Office of the Controller of Accommodation where he was asked to wait outside. On coming out of the office, she told the person that everything was settled and that he would get the flat soon, as she had paid a part of the amount to the Officer himself

After waiting for some more days in vain, the shelterless person grew suspicious and contacted the Controller of Accommodation. Then only he realised that he was cheated and that the rent receipt was a forged one He formally lodged a complaint with the Police, who arrested the husband and wife yesterday.

The bail period of both the accused was extended till January 28 by Mr. T S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today.

Youth Lured And Robbed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ibrahim Alikhan Dilawarkhan and Shri Kantan Ramaswami were produced by the police before Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, and were ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 500 each, pending further investigations by the police

The police told the Magistrate that Ibrahim who is notorious for his connection with several houses of disrepute had accosted a rich city youth while he was going along Lamington Road near Perry and Company. He made him some offers which the complainant is said to have rejected. Ultimately, it is said, the accused succeeded in bringing over the accused to his own way of thinking. As a result a car near at hand was brought into service and both the men along with the driver drove off.

The unsuspecting youngster knew not what was in store for him. But realisation soon dawned on him when the car suddenly whizzed to a stop in a quiet corner of the city. Here both the men suddenly changed their attitude and ordered their victim to hand over to them whatever he had. Then he was relieved of his wrist watch and kicked out of the car, while the accused drove away, stated the police

On a complaint lodged with the police, both the accused were arrested after a few hours.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Posh Vad 12, 2006
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 25, 1369.
Parsi: Amardad 15, 1319.
Sunrise: 7-15 a.m. Sunset: 6-22 p.m.
Hightide: 08-48, 22-50.
Lowtide: 03-42, 15-34.

Today's Engagements

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: A meeting to mourn the death of Dharma Prakash Rao Bahadur Devarao Shivram, today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m., at the Shrimat Anandashram Hall, Talimakiwadi, Tardeo.

KANARA POLITICAL SUFFERERS IN BOMBAY: Meeting of political sufferers of South Kanara in Bombay, 9-30 a.m., at the Office of "A" Ward Congress Committee.

NAV SANSKAR KENDRA: Shri Jyotindra Dave will speak on "Modern Civilization", today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m., at Podar College, Matunga.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: At Home to Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State, Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, at 5-30 p.m.

KHALSA COLLEGE GUJARATI LITERARY ASSOCIATION: Annual Social, guest of honour, Shri Vijay Bhatt (Prakash Pictures), today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m., Khalsa College Hall, Khalsa College, Matunga (G. I P.).

KHALSA COLLEGE: Symposium on Constitution of India at 9 a.m.

HINDUSTANI SHIKSHAK MANDAL: Congress Rashtrabhasha Samiti will start Hindustani Teachers' Training College, three months' course.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION: Swami Vivekananda' birthday anniversary at Ashram, Khar from 7 a.m. onwards.

BAND MUSIC AT JOSEPH BAPTISTA GARDENS: 5 to 7 p.m.
INDIAN MUSIC AT P. M. GARDENS: 5 to 7 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture at Jehangir Wadia Bldgs., at 6-15 p.m.
TAMIL SANGRAM: Public meeting at Ganesh Gully Maidan at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TENANTS' CONFERENCE: Will meet at Blavatsky Lodge, 3 p.m.

ROADS CONGRESS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 14th session of the Indian Roads Congress which will be held at the Sir C. J. Hall tomorrow will be inaugurated by Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay,

Mr, Brij Mohan Lal, Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, East Punjab, will preside. Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways, is expected to participate in tomorrow's deliberations.

Chief Engineers of all Provinces and States have arrived in the City to attend the Congress.

The Governing Body of the Congress which met in the City today is learnt to have reviewed the progress of the Road Construction programmes of the various provinces.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH
NEW YORK, Jan 14.

Previous Closing	30.83
Today's Opening	30.84
Difference	+.01
Today's Closing	30.90
Difference	+.07

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, January 14.

Silver Forward	Rs.	178	4
Gold Forward	Rs.	114	1
Silver Bullion	Rs.	177	14
Silver Mint	Rs.	178	8
Gold Ready	Rs.	114	6
Sovereign	Rs.	75	8

NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining 29 3/4.
General Motors 70-3/8.
United States Steel common unquoted.
United States Steel preference unquoted.

TODAY'S RADIO

Air News From Delhi

SUNDAY, Jan. 16.

English—8 a.m., 1-30 p.m. 6. 9; Gujerati—8-45 a.m., 1 p.m. 7-15; Hindustani—8-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m. 6-10, 9-15; Kanada—7-45 a.m., 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam—7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m.; Marathi—8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil—7-15 a.m., 2 p.m.; Telugu—7 a.m., 1-50 p.m. 7.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee, 7-40 Today's Programme, 7-45 P. Trivedi, Geets, 8-15 D Kamat, Todi, 11-0 Film Songs, 11-45 M. Verma, kh. Vilambit, 12-15 p.m. Gazal-no Gulzar, 12-50 P. Trivedi, Bhajan, 1-10 S. Jadhav's Party, Shahnai, 1-40 L. Clarke, Sunday Special, 5-0 S. Jadhav's Party, Shahnai, 6-10 G. Bhajan, 6-20 M. Verma, kh. Vilambit, 7-0 Light Music, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 G. Geet, 7-30 Khyal Sawani, 7-45 For Industrial Workers, 8-30 D. Kamat, Puria Dhanshree, 9-15 P. Trivedi, Geet, 9-30 Radio Trailer, 9-45 Radio Orch. 10-0 Sunday Special.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. S. Jadhav's Party, Shahnai, 8-30 R. N. Paradkar, M. Songs, 1-0 p.m. R. N. Paradkar M. Bhavgeet, 1-30 K. Bhajan, 1-50 D. Kamat, Bhimpalas, 5-30 For Children, M., 6-0 Ratnakana, Thumri Khamaj, 6-20 For Rural Listeners, 8-15 K. Bhajan, 9-0 S. Jadhavrao, 10-0 R. N Paradkar, Basant, 10-30 M. Verma, kh. Vilambit.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. R. H. Khan, Vichitra Been, 7-45 and 8-15 As in Ahmedabad, 9-0 For Children, G., 5-30 p.m. U. N. H. Khan, kh. Vilambit, 6-10 R. H. Khan, Vichitra Been, 6-20 As in Ahmedabad, 6-30 For Rural Listeners, 7-0 As in Ahmedabad, 7-30 R. H. Khan, Vichitra Been, 7-45 J. Thakor, Bhajan, 8-0 Geeta Roy, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 U. N. H. Khan, kh. Vilambit, 9-15 Air Orch., 9-30 U. N. H. Khan, kh. Vilambit.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda, 7-45 Kusumben Gadhe, Songs, 8-15 Pheel Pankhadi, 9-0 For Vhilfren G., 5-30 S. H. Bhimpalasi, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-20 K. Gadre, Surdas Pad, 6-30 A. Navsarivala, Geets, 6-45 S. H. Naik, kh. Vilambit, 7-0 Mixed Songs, 7-15 Sanscrit Classical Readings, 7-30 For Industrial Workers, 8-0 As in Baroda, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 and 9-15 As in Baroda.

B. B. C.

B. B. C. News Schedule and Metre Bands. 6-30 a.m.—31 and 41; 8-30—31 and 41; 9-30—31; 11-30—19 and 25, 12-30 p.m. 13 and 19; 4-30—13 and 16; 6-30—13 and 16; 9-30—10 and 31.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

6-45 a.m. Music from the Movies. 7-30 English Magazine. 8 Think on these Things. 8-15 Weekly Sports Review. 8-45 B. B. C. Opera Orchestra. 10 In Town Tonight. 10-30 Symphony of Strings. 11 Sports Review. 11-45 Time For Worship. 12 Ray Martin. 12-45 Programme Parade. 1 p.m. Country Magazine. 1-30 Listeners' Choice. 2-30 Light Orchestral Music. 3 Sunday Service. 3-30 Incidental Music By Beethoven 4 English Magazine. 4-45 Nights at the Opera. 5-45 Anthology—3, 6 We Beg to Differ. 6-45 Sweet Serenade. 7-45 Concerto. 8-45 From Children's Hour. 9-15 How to Read the Gospels. 9-45 Piano Playtime. 10-30 Life in Britain.

EASTERN SERVICE:

7-30 p.m. Radio Roundabout 8 Programme Parade, 8-5 Khyali Mulaqaten 8-20 Ap Ki Jawab Men. 8-30 Bachchon Ke Lie.

The Aga Khan

BOMBAY Saturday.

His Highness The Aga Khan accompanied by Begum Aga Khan and a few leading members of the Ismaili Khoja Jamat left for Poona this morning. His Highness will perform the opening ceremony of the Poona Ismaili Khoja Jamatkhana at Boat Club Road on Sunday evening, at 4 p.m.

The Aga Khan will stay for a week and will return to Bombay on the eve of his birthday celebration at Hasnabad, Bombay.

The Aga Khan is expected to visit Delhi thereafter.

THE NEW OUTLOOK

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14 (U.P.I.): With only a fort-night left for the inauguration of the Indian Republic, efforts are being made by the New Delhi Chief to educate the members of the police force to behave with the general public more politely, so that in Republican India their behaviour is worthy of their new status".

TAKING OVER VOLUNTARY PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Government Policy Explained

THE Government of Bombay desires to remove the misapprehension that exists in certain quarters regarding the policy of gradually taking over voluntary primary schools and to explain reasons thereof.

With the coming into force of the Primary Education Act, 1947 and hte extension of compulsory primary education, school Boards are responsible for the opening and maintenance of schools in all villages, with a population of over one thousand and even in smaller villages; and outside urban areas, the expenditure on primary education is mostly borne by the Government. The increase in the demand for qualified teachers by School Boards and the better scales of pay paid by them have subjected voluntary schools to great strain, particularly at a time when their own financial resources have been steadily deteriorating. Already, a large number of schools run by voluntary agencies are found to be manned by teachers without the basic minimum qualifications. These schools are not serving the purpose which they were intended to do, viz., of supplementing the Government's efforts to spread primary education in an efficient manner.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS

In order to improve the quality of teaching and prevent wastage, the Government issued instructions some time back to the officers of the Education Department: (a) not to recognise any new voluntary school in non-municipal areas, except where previous permission of the Government has been secured for their establishment; (b) to stop payment of grants-in-aid after March 1, 1950 to those voluntary schools whose teachers are unqualified. The time-limit was permitted to be extended till June 1, 1950 in the case of individual teachers who may appear for the Primary School Certificate Examination of 1950; and (c) to prepare a plan for taking over the existing voluntary schools as and when qualified teachers and the necessary finance became available. In selecting schools for being taken over, preference is to be given to villages which agree to provide teachers for a period of 10 years and the necessary accommodation.

At the same time, it must be made clear that there is no intention to take over, or to withdraw recognition or grant-in-aid from private voluntary schools which are being managed on efficient lines and managements of which are willing to continue to run them.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 14. (PTI).

Following is the weather summary for Saturday:—

Weather has been dry over the country except for isolated light falls of rain or snow in the mills of the East Punjab.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal over the region extending from the Bombay Deccan to Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 15th: Isolated light falls of rain or snow will occur in and near the hills of the East Punjab.

Night temperatures may rise in and around the East Central Provinces and East Hyderabad.

Following is the chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hrs:

Ajmer 83 47 0 0 minus 0.4 Allahabad 73 45 0 minus 0.7 Baroda 89, 52 0 0 0 Bhuj 83 — — — BOMBAY 86 65 0 0 minus 02 Calcutta 80 53 0 0 minus 0.3 Cherrapunji 64 46 0 minus 0.7 Cochin 85 72 0 0 2.0 Colombo 87 69 0 4.1 minus 2.9 Cuttack 82 54 0 0 minus 0.3 Delhi 77 47 0 0.1 minus 0.5 Indore 83 48 0 0 minus 0.4 Jaipur 79 52 0 0 minus 0.4 Karachi 76 61 0 0 minus 0.3 Madras 81 63 0 0.5 minus 5.7 Mahabaleshwar 81 63 58 0 0 minus 0.3 Mussoorie 52 37 0 1.0 minus 0.9 Mysore 83 57 0 0 minus 0.5 Nagpur 85 50 0 0 minus 0.6 Panchmari 75 46 0 0 minus 0.7 Patna 75 49 0 0 minus 0.3 Poona 89 48 0 0 minus 0.2 Port Blair 87 71 0 0.3 minus 8.4 Rajkot 84 53 0 0 minus 0.1.

BHAGWATI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The necessity of physical education for national defence and the need for the expansion of the National Cadet Corps was stressed by Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, in the course of his address to students of the Topiwala National Medical College on the occasion of the College Day celebrations held at the Sunderbai Hall, Churchgate, this evening.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the College had made vast progress since it had come under Municipal administration. It was regrettable, however, that the college had not been allotted a platoon of the National Cadet Corps and the speaker promised to rectify the ommission. Military preparedness was necessary in the present state of the world.

Dr. S. G. Vengsarkar, Dean of the College, presided on the occasion, Mrs. Btagwati distributed the prizes to the students.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Machinery Supplying Company, Ahmedabad, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. R. D. Uppe.

MAHATMA GANDHI SWIMMING POOL

S. K. Patil Performs Muhurta Ceremony

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Performing the Muhurta ceremony of the 12-lakh public swimming pool which will be known as the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Swimming Pool, this morning, His Worship Mr. S. K. Patil, the Mayor of Bombay, said that on this spot a year hence, would rub shoulders in common waters, the white collared fraternity, the working classes and the elite in a cosmopolitan atmosphere.

This pool which was going to be unique, said the Mayor, would throb with life as Shivaji Park and the Dadar areas would constitute the heart of Bombay when Bombay expanded into Greater Bombay.

Mr. Patil stated that no doubt there were a few private swimming baths in the City, but, they were of very little use to the middle class and much less so to the poorer classes of Bombay. In modern society, he added, swimming pools cinema houses and other places which served as recreational centres were absolute necessities, and no longer could they be described as luxuries. As science progressed Man was faced with the problem of how to spend his leisure after a hard day's toil.

"There is a cry from certain quarters that till the last houseless person has a roof over his head, huge amounts should not be spent on constructions of the present type. But, I may tell you that the housing scarcity will never be solved in our generation. It will take nothing less than 20 to 25 years. We certainly cannot afford to postpone public welfare schemes, till then", he added.

He laid stress on having good cinema theatres in the City, as otherwise he said, art would suffer. There should be at least one theatre where the common man could enjoy air-conditioning and other modern amenities. Similarly, observed Mr. Patil, libraries and stadia, were also necessities and not luxuries and every encouragement ought to be given towards the promotion of schemes calculated to give people more of these.

Exemption For Cloth Dealers

The Government of Bombay has decided to exempt from all the provisions of the Bombay Cloth Dealers Licensing Order, 1949, all the dealers holding licences under the Order, in respect of sales by them of Indian mill-made cloth to persons who are exporters within the meaning of the Cotton Textile (Export Control) Order, 1949. This exemption is only provisional and is liable to be withdrawn at any time.

BOMBAY RACES

BALAM ROMPS HOME IN EVE CHAMPION CUP

Grand Treble For Gwalior

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE best Indian horse of the day, Balam by Illuminate out of Houshie made every post a winning post in today's attraction, the Eve Champion cup run over ten furlongs and cut the distance in 2 minutes six seconds, which, incidentally equals the best timing recorded by Indian-Bred horse.

Balam backed down to 5 to 1 on moved smoothly at every stage and his followers had not the least anxiety and triumphant shouts echoed long before he passed the post hard held by Kheem Singh. Shan-E-Hind who was desperately ridden by Roberts was second three lengths away and Serenade strode very strongly to place third.

Duffy rode a magnificent race on Her Excellency when getting the measure of Wet Bob in the last stride in the Berar Cup. Mistry's charge was seen at the tail end of the field midway but Duffy nursed her judiciously and the game mare responded greatly to her rider's late charge. Masquerade was third half a length away and the public choice, Desert Knight was a close fourth. Pan Supari scorched a hot pace and shot her bolt in the straight.

The Maharaja of Gwalior had a grand treble at Mahaluxmi today. Amarnath, Snehprabha and Indramohini scored for the sport-loving prince and amazingly the Gwalior candidates solved the treble pool. There were only 30 tickets each of which returned Rs. 4.633.

Red Carnation passed the winning post two lengths in front of Short Story in the opening event. Khade, rider of the third horse, Masked Lady, raised an objection against the winner which the stewards upheld and awarded the race to Short Story. Masked Lady was placed second and Red Carnation was lowered to third position.

Apprentice jockey, Raghunath Kolse who was making his first attempt had a nasty fall from Miss Pierrot late in the evening in the first division of the Sargodha Plate.

The following are the results:—

THE GHATKOPAR PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mrs. A. L. Hutson's SHORT STORY 8-12 Damodar 1
Mr. Kelso's MASKED LADY 8-12 P. Khade 2
Mr. Jal M. Patel's RED CARNATION 8-12 Kheemsingh 3
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's FAIRY GATES 8-12 Sheikh 4
Not run: Piarehind and Rumbita.
Won by 2 lengths, Nk. Hd.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 166. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 15 and Rs. 12.
Time: 1min. 31-5secs.

THE GHATKOPAR PLATE (Div. I) 5 Furs.

M/s. M. R. Merchant, Esmail Mahomed and S. N. Dossa's MOHABAT 8-12 Kheem Singh 1
Mr. Hassamal Dalmal's AMORETTE 8-12 Amir Ahmed 2
Sir Shantidas Askuran's ANASUYA 8-12 Duffy 3
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's SOMETHING SPECIAL 8-12 Janardan 4
All ran.
Won by 1 1/2 length, 2 1/4 lengths, 1 3/4 length.
Time: 1min. 4secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26, Places Rs. 12 13, 13.

THE SARGODHA PLATE (Div. II) 7 Furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's AMARNATH 7-10 Dinkar 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's GWALIOR EXPRESS 9-4 Deshmukh 2
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's STAR OF IRAN 7-12 Gangaram 3
Mr. P D. Aswani's PICK POCKET 8-2 Ganpat Singh 4
Not run: Parker Prince Won Thousand.
Won by 1 1/2 length, 1 1/2 length, 2 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1min. 29secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 115, Places Rs. 107, 77, 119.

THE BILKHA PLATE (Div. I)—1 Mile 1 Fur.

Mr. F. M. Potia's MANSOOR BEG 9-0 P. Khade 1
Maharaja of Morvi's MANZOOR 8-7 Kheem Singh 2
Mrs. P. Rylands's SUMMER LIGHTNING 8-11 Rickaby 3
Mr. Diamond's SPRING CHICKEN 8-3 Duffy 4
Not run: Royal Flower, Who's That. Dragon Seed, Shubh Lakshmi, Windsor Park.
Won by 1 1/4 length, 2 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 length.
Time: 1min. 55 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 11, 11, 11.

THE EVE CHAMPION CUP—1 1/4 Miles.

Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's BALAM 9-3 Kheem Singh 1
Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's SHAN-E-HIND 9-4 Roberts 2
Miss Doreen Saulez's SERENADE 9-1 P. Khade 3
Maharaja of Idar's ROYAL CRUSADER 9-1 Rickaby 4
All ran.
Won by 3 lengths, 5 lengths, Shd.
Time: 2mins. 6secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 11, 11, 11.

THE WAVELL PLATE—6 Furs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's SNEHPRABHA 8-0 Roberts 1
Mr. J. T. Lalvani's INDEPENDENCE 7-11 Shaikh 2
Mr. R. J. Guzdar's BIG BLAZE 7-13 Kheem Singh 3
Mr. P. Lizioli's FULL HOUSE 8-8 Jones 4
Not run: Parting Summer.
Won by Hd. 3 1/2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1min. 15secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 80. Places Rs. 21, 24, 18.

THE BERAR CUP—About 1 1/2 Miles.

Dr. A. Karmally's HER EXCELLENCY 9-0 Duffy 1
Mr. A. A. Suterwala's WET BOB 8-2 Damodar 2
Lady Orde's MASQUERADE 8-12 Summer Singh 3
Maharaja of Idar's DESERT KNIGHT 8-13 Rickaby 4
Not run: D. Day.
Won by Nk., 1/2 length, Hd.
Time: 2mins. 41 2-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 33, 54, 27.

THE SARGODHA PLATE (Div. I)—7 Furs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's INDA MOHINI 9-3 Kasbekar 1
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's THE CAVALIER 7-13 Pierce..... 2
Mrs. J. S. Deane's BASILIAN 7-6 Shaikh 3
Mrs. P. Ryland's LITTLE STAR 7-5 J. Bhosle 4
Not run: The Conqueror, Raj Laxmi, Lake Success.
Won by 1 1/4 length, Nk., Hd.
Time: 1min. 28 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 27, 115, 24.

THE BILKHA PLATE (Div. II).—1 Mile 1 Fur.

Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's DEV DOOT 8-6 Purtu S. 1
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's PAVAN 8-1 P. Khade 2
Mr Anantram J. Shah's GAME BID 9-2 Medhe 3
Mr. Shareef A. Moloobhoy's NIRVANA 8-5 Antoo 4
Not run: Pay Master, Aan Baan Shah Jahan, Windsor Knight.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 12, 12, 24.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

2-30 p.m. Boys Own Club vs. Times "B".
3-50 p.m. Catholic Gymkhana vs. Young Comrades.
4-55 p.m. G.I.P. Rly. "A" vs. G. B. Police (Provincial).

ATHLETICS

C. C. I.

1-20 p.m. Finals of Senior Olympic Games.

B.B. And C.I. Fight For Victory

PROVINCIAL HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

B.B. and C.I. Railway "A" were compelled to fight for victory by Juvenile S.C. a second division team in the Provincial Championship Tournament and it was only in the first period of extra time that they were able to score the only goal of the match.

The railway played one short throughout the match. They were without the services of their deep defender Jadhav or his substitute Joginder and as a result they were forced to play Arthur Fernandes in the deep defence. Their forwards failed to combine effectively ageing a quick tackling and hard hitting defence which seldom gave them any chance of playing their usual game. Credit must be given to the second divisioners Juveniles who performed admirably against such powerful opponents that they had as much of the game as their renowned failed to combine effectively again better of their more seasoned defenders.

Both sides threw away several fine chances of scoring in each half. Champaklal failed narrowly to net when he went through the rival defence and reversed flicked to miss the far upright by inches. After the change of ends Champaklal and Kishen were foiled from scoring by the opposing custodian who brought off fine saves from stinging short by them.

As the teams were level at the end of sixty minutes extra time was played and in the first period Aston Pereira scored the match winning goal to settle all hopes of their juniors of holding them to a draw.

NAVY TRIUMPH

Earlier in the evening Royal Indian Navy accounted for Young Sports 'A' by a solitary goal scored by Idris in the second half of play with a rasping first-times off a centre by Lall from the right. Though Young Sports confined play to their opponents half for long spells thereafter they were unable to save the game.

XAVIER'S TO CONTEST FINAL

Inter-College Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Xavier's College topped their section of the Inter-College League as a result of their two nil victory over Khalsa College their most serious rivals. Remigio Fernandes the St. Xavier's Centre-forward was responsible for both the goals scored once in each half of play.

"Khalsa College did not give way easily. They were, in fact, doing most of the attacking and were proving a constant menace to the Xavierians and were rather unlucky not to have scored.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD CRICKET

SYDNEY, Jan. 14 (PTI-Reuter).

New South Wales, all out 346 were on the way to victory over South Australia, 94 and 143 for six, when stumps were drawn at the end of the second days play in their Sheffield Shield game.

Overnight, New South Wales, holder of the Shield, were 84 runs ahead on the first innings with half their wickets standing and when the innings closed today for 346, top scores were R. Beuand 93 and R. James 81. P. Ridings 2 for 26, T. close 2 for 47 and Bob Mclean 3 for 123 had the best bowling figures.

Of the South Australia second innings score, Ron Hammence hit 48 while Alan Davidson and Tom Brooks have, so far, each taken two wickets, for 33 and 35 runs respectively.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 14 (PTI-Reuter) Barney Ewell, the American sprinter, today equalled the world professional 130 yards record of 12 seconds here. The record was set up in 1911 by Jack Donaldson of Australia.

Ewell registered the time in winning his heat of the City of Geelong gift from scratch.

Diesel Wins G-G's Cup

RACING AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Diesel owned by H. H. the Maharani Sita Devi Gaekwar of Baroda won the Governor General's Cup beating Priorate and Devan Song. It was a very close finish and a neck separated the first two horses.

The Indian Champion Cup was annexed by Der-Nue-way owned by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi.

The following were the results:—

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CUP (Dist. 1-3|4 miles)

Diesel (H.H. the Maharani Sita Devi Gaekwar of Baroda) 9.3 S. Chavan 1.
Priorate (Mrs. A. L. Hutson) 9.3 Mulley 2.
Devon Songs (M|s C. H. Heape and W. H. Jackson) 9.3 Davies 3.
FAIR RAY (Maj Gen Mahabir Singh Rana) 9.1 Fawdon 4.
Won by neck, 3 lengths and 1|2 length.
Tote paid: Rs. 24 for win: Rs. 15|- Rs. 34|8 and Rs. 55 for places.

THE INDIAN CHAMPION CUP Dist 1-1|4 miles)

Der-Nue-Way (Maharaja of Parlakimedi) 7.6 Enaith 1.
Rim Jhim (M|s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy) 8.7 Adley 2.
Illusion (Mr. Pannick) 8.7 Mulley 3.
Aziz (M|s C. J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy) 8.11 Stead 4.
Won by: 4 legth, neck and 1|2 length
Tote paid: Rs. 68|8 for win, Rs. 17|- Rs. 16|- Rs. 29|-.

DURHAM TROUNCES KHANDAKE

Handicap Billiards Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Playing his Quater-final match against G. L. Khandake (—225) in the Handicap Billiards Tournament for the Alec Sequeira Cup at Byculla Y.M.C.A., G. Durham defying a heavy handicap of 375 points triumphed over Khandake to win.

Displaying his true form Durham started nicely and scoring with his useful and consistent breaks ran into an early lead. Having wiped out his handicap of 375 points Durham had made 98 points towards the game of 250; while his young rival Khandake was then able to score only 200 points out of his handicap and he still required 25 points more to clear his own handicap. Overawed by the brilliance of his opponent Durham, Khandake, who had earlier eliminated Arthur Sequeira in the earlier round, could make no impression over Durham.

Arranging his strokes cleverly Durham continued to increase his lead and he never allowed his young opponent Khandake to score and ultimately ran out an easy Victor at 250 to 148.

Durham compiled good breaks of 20, 20, 26, 22, 22, 20, 47, 21 57, 24, 42, 21, 22, and 20: while Khandake had made three breaks of 20, 25 and 25.

By winning this match Durham becomes second player to enter the Semi-fnals.

INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET

Banaras All Out For 215 Runs

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14 (PTI).

The Banaras University were all out for 215 runs in the first round of the Inter-University Cricket Tournament between the Delhi University and Benaras, which commenced here today.

The home team replied with 88 runs for the loss of three wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

Sen for Delhi scored 33 runs.

COMMONWEALTH TEAM MAKE 236 FOR THREE WICKETS

Grand Unbeaten Century By Frank Worrell

LIVINGSTON'S DOGGED INNINGS IN FOURTH "UNOFFICIAL" TEST

KANPUR, January 14. (PTI): Thanks to a brilliant unbeaten century by the West Indian batsman Frank Worrell and a cautious innings of 80 by Jock Livingston, the Commonwealth team after starting disastrously ended the first day of their fourth test against India with a respectable total of 236 runs for three wickets here today.

Electing to bat first on an uncertain wicket, the Commonwealth team lost the opening pair for a paltry 19, an event which led to the belief that it would be a bowlers match with low totals, but doggedly Jock Livingston and Frank Worrell set themselves to the task of retrieving the position of their side

The Indian bowlers were on top throughout the morning and the batsmen were content to keep their wickets intact. At lunch the Commonwealth total was 65 for two—a product of two hour's play.

The post-lunch game was considerably enlivened when the batsmen opening out punished the bowlers whenever occasion presented itself.

The Livingston-Worrell partnership added 154 runs. Both batted with great confidence. Worrell played a splendid innings and scored his first century in the present "test" series which included nine fours. He remained unbeaten with 122 at the close of play.

Indian bowlers particularly Ghulam Ahmed and Hiralal Gaekwad maintained a perfect length and the batsmen could scarcely take any liberty with them. Ghulam Ahmed bowled 35 overs continuously but was unlucky not to have captured a wicket although batsmen facing him were often uncomfortable Hazare was the most successful bowler of the day having captured two wickets for 36, one of them that of Livingston when he had appeared well set for a huge score.

In contrast to the excellent ground fielding the home side revealed its inherent weakness in respect of catches, though difficult, nevertheless possible one.

Worrell gave a chance behind the wicket off Gaekwad at 7, while Livingston was provided chances by Phadkar in the slips at 12 and by Hazare in gully at 37 off Ghulam Ahmed who himself was guilty of missing a chance at 47. These chances, though not recorded, if accepted, would have enhanced the high standard of their ground fielding.

Both Captains "Jock" Livingston and Vijay Hazare inspected the pitch and were stated to have expressed their satisfaction.

India's misfortune in respect of toss continued and Livingston won the toss. The visitors had the first use of the wicket whose behaviour is considered difficult to predict.

Oldfield and Place were the opening pair for Commonwealth. Place scored the first run off Hazare. Oldfield was out to a smart catch behind the wicket by Mantri off Hazare. The score was one run for the loss of one wicket. Livingston then joined Place.

CAUTIOUS PLAY

Livingston hit the last bill of Hazare's over for three runs thus bringing their total to four for one wicket. Livingston, who next faced Phadkar scored another three runs. When the game was just half an hour old, the total was 12 for the loss of one wicket. Place and Livingston were playing a very cautious game without taking any risks. The game was held up for a few minutes at this stage, as a nail in Phadkar's boots had stuck out and required some hammering. After this was put right. Phadkar started bowling to Livingston.

In the next over Livingston beautifully cut a ball from Hazare but Adhikari splendidly fielded it thereby saving a sure boundary. Indian fielding was very smart this morning. At the end of this over the total score stood at 15 runs for the loss of one wicket.

Contrary to expectation fast balls from Phadkar were keeping rather low, presumably due to the wicket being very very plumb. Winston Place was playing a very defensive game. Phadkar has now bowled four overs, two maidens and conceded six runs.

PLACE CAUGHT

After the game had run for 35 minutes Hazare rang the first bowling change having brought Gaekwad in his place. Gaekwad's third ball completely beat Winston Place who was lucky to escape though. At the end of this over the score stood at 16 for one wicket.

Place next fell a victim to a catch by Hazare off Gaekwad. The total being 19 for 2 wickets after the game had lasted just 45 minutes. Place had scored 8 runs. Frankie Worrell now joined his skipper Livingston.

Livingston gave an easy catch off Ghulam Ahmed, but the catch was dropped by Phadkar. This seems to be the first remarkable fielding lapse for the Indian side. Phadkar evidently was a little late in attempting the catch and so could not hold the ball

Ghulam Ahmed was time and again beating both batsmen and with just a slice of luck would have got a wicket. Gaekwad who bowled next was also sending a number of dangerous balls and Livingston particularly was feeling very uneasy facing Gaekwad. This is reflected in the rather very small total of 45 for two wickets after 90 minutes' play.

Ghulam Ahmed's balls were breaking in sharply even five or six inches. Ghulam Ahmed and Gaekwad succeeded in trying up both batsmen. With a good drive for 3 runs Livingston took the total for his side to 51 after the game had lasted 95 minutes.

With just 10 minutes left for the lunch interval, Hazare rang another change in bowling. Vinoo Mankad replacing Gaekwad.

FINE BOWLING

Jock Livingston was twice beaten by Mankad without costing his wicket. Livingston has been feeling very uncomfortable this morning against the Indian attack and it is sheer luck that has enabled him to continue on the field, although he was completely beaten hands up at least a dozen times.

The score for Commonwealth side stood at 65 runs for the loss of two wickets at lunch.

With a single off Hazare, Worrell sent up his side's first 100, the outcome of 145 minutes play, possibly the lowest rate of scoring recorded by the Commonwealth team during the tour.

Soon the West Indian, with a single off Hazare, reached his individual 50 in 108 minutes. His 50 included four boundaries. When Livingston's score stood at 49, Mankad relieved Hazare. The visitor's skipper, in hooking Mankad to the leg, gave a difficult chance to Ghulam Ahmed which the latter failed to accept.

Hitting Mankad for a three, Livingston reached his individual 50 and also registered the century for the third wicket partnership. Livingston's 50 included three fours.

At the Commonwealth's total of 162 the new ball was taken and entrusted to Phadkar. Worrell pulled Phadkar to the boundary with a well timed stroke. Livingston emulated the West Indian by turning Hazare who came on from the other to the ropes. But to the very next ball of the Indian skipper "Jock" was adjudged leg before (170—3—80).

This partnership which had yielded 151 runs enbaled the visitors to considerably improve their position. Worrell continued his brilliant game punishing the bowlers' loose deliveries and reached his individual 90 at tea when the side's total was 187, with Fred Freer coming in after Jock, batting 8.

On resumption after tea, Worrell collected seven runs off Ghulam Ahmed in the first over and a single off Phadkar in the next over, thus raising his own score to 98. Then with a single each off Ghulam Ahmed and Phadkar, the West Indian reached his century, his first in the test series. His century which included nine fours was the result of approximately three hours play and was free from blemish.

Playing with fluent ease he gave a graceful display replete with back-footed drives and crisp latecuts.

A little later a no ball off Gaekwad sent up the visitor's total to 200—the result of four hours' play.

Tenaciously Ghulam Ahmed bowled over after over without success his 31 overs conceding two runs piece, while bowling changes were made frequently at the other end. Freer was content to keep his end up watching for an occasional loose ball while the West Indian batted aggressively. The total moved up slowly but steadily, tiring the bowlers in the progress. A few minutes before the close of the day's play, Hazare relieved Ghulam Ahmed after the latter had bowled 35 overs. Worrell late cut him twice, the strokes bringing him a four and a two.

When the stumps were drawn for the day the pair had raised the total to 236.

SCOREBOARD

COMMONWEALTH (1st Innings)

Normal Oldfield c Mantri b Hazare	0
Winston Place c Hazare b Gaekwad	8
Jock Livingston lbw Hazare	80
Frank Worrell batting	122
Fred Freer batting	24
Extras	2
Total (for three wkts)	236

Fall of wickets 1 for 2, 2 for 9, and 3 for 170

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. G. Phadkar	12	2	25	0
V. S. Hazare	14	3	36	2
H. Gaekwad	27	5	54	1
Ghulam Ahmed	35	10	73	0
Vinoo Mankad	9	1	37	0
P. Umrigar	3	0	9	0

MISS PETERS CREATES A NEW BOMBAY RECORD

XV Senior Olympic Games In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On the opening day of XV Senior Olympic Games organised by Bombay Provincial Olympic Association, a new Bombay Record in 80 metres Hurdles for Women was created by Miss C. Peters of Rangers. Miss C. Peters recorded a timing of 13.4 seconds, improving the previous Bombay record by 0.4 seconds and nearly came within equalling the Indian Record which is 13.3 seconds.

In the weight-lifting events M. P. Ghule of Poona Weight Lifting Association created a new Bombay record of 193½ lbs. in Press and 168 lbs. in Snatch.

All the finals will be staged tomorrow at the C.C.I. The large number of Athletes from the various sports clubs, institutions and colleges have taken part and competition is very keen.

The following are the complete results of the various events that took place today:—

MEN.

PUTTING THE SHOT—FINALS: B. R. Bhesania (B.P.O.A. MAHARASHTRA BR.) 1. Lieut. B. S. Rekhi (Royal Indian Navy) 2. S. J. Bahadoorji (B.P.O.A. MAHARASHTRA BRANCH) 3. Distance: 40 ft.

POLE VAULT—FINALS: K. S. Mennon (Khalsa College) 1. B. A. K. Pillai (Khalsa College) 2. Mathews (Tata Sports Club) 3. Height: 9 ft. 7 in.

100 METRES RUN—HEATS: FIRST HEAT: Pinto Lavy (Tata Sports Club) 1. Pinto O. (Rangers) 2. Time: 10-8 seconds. SECOND HEAT: L. Woodcock (Rangers) 1. B. Fernandes (Tata Sports Club) 2 Time: 11-2 seconds. THIRD HEATS J. D'Mello (Tata Sports Club) 1. S. R. Ullal (Tata Sports Club) 2. Time: 11-35 seconds.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP—FINALS. P Kakar (Tata Sports Club) 1 M. D'Souza (Tata Sports Club) 2 Baldevsingh (Tata Sports Club) 3 Distance: 22 ft. 5 1/2 inches.

200 METRES RUN—HEATS: FIRST HEAT: L. C. Woodcock (Rangers) 1. 2/Lieut. S. C. Rustogi (Sub Area Bombay) 2. Time: 22.7 Secs. SECOND HEAT: Pinto Lavy (Tata Sports Club) 1. O Pinto (Rangers) 2. Time: 22.3 Secs.

WEIGHT LIFTING— FEATHER WEIGHT CLASS: M. V. Nadkarni (B.B. and C.I Rly.) 1. 510 lbs. D. S. Dandekar (Sawe's Physical Culture Institute) 2. 500 lbs. D. A. Warang (Athletic Assembly) 3. 490 lbs.

WEIGHT LIFTING—HEAVY WEIGHT CLASS: M. P. Ghula (Poona Weight Lifting Association) 1. 570 lbs. Created New Bombay Record of 193 1/2 lbs. in Press and 168 lbs. in Snatch

WEIGHT LIFTING—LIGHT HEAVY WEIGHT CLASS: J. G. Pandharkar (Sawe's Physical Culture) 1. 585 lbs. N. K. Nair (Modern Health Home) 2. 530 lbs. P. N. Chakravarty (Modern Health Home) 3. 435 lbs.

400 METRES RUN—HEATS: FIRST HEAT: K. Melville (Tata Sports Club) 1. A. Nazareth (Rangers) 2. Time: 53.8 Secs. SECOND HEAT: O. Pinto (Rangers) 1. Lt./Nk. Naginder Singh (Bombay Sub Area) 2. Time: 52.2 Secs. THIRD HEAT: B. D'Costa (Tata Sports Club) 1. R. M. Thingalaya (Tata Sports Club) 2. Time: 52.0 Secs.

THROWING THE DISCIUS—FINALS: Bejan Bhesania (B.P.O.A. MAHARASHTRA BRANCH) 1. Bhajan Singh (Sub Area, Bombay) 2. Lieut. A. Collaco (Royal Indian Navy) 3. Distance: 114 ft. 3 3/4 in.

800 METRES RUN—FINALS: K. Melville (Tata Sports Club) 1. C. Furtado (Rangers) 2 R. Wilmer (Ranger) 3. Time: 2 Min. 4 Secs.

1000 METRES CYCLE SPRINT—SEMI FINALS: P R. Sarkari (Tata Sports Club) 1. E. Mistry (H.M.I. Dockyard) 2 Mulla Phiroze (Empire Wheelers) 3. R. Anklesvaria (Empire Wheelers) 3. Time: 15.7 Secs.

4000 METRES CYCLE TEAM PERSUIT—FOLLOWING QUALIFIED FOR SEMI—FINALS: Malcolm Cycling Club, Tata Sports Club, Bombay Cycling Club., and Empire Wheelers. Best time recorded by Bombay Cycling Club was 6 Mins. 46.6 Seconds.

WOMEN

80 METRES HURDLES—FINALS: Miss C. Petres (Rangers) Time: 13-4 Secs New Bombay Record.

THROWING THE JAVELINE—FINALS: Miss Banoo Guzdar (St. Xavier's College) 1. Miss Annie D'Souza (Rangers) 2. Miss Najoo Patel (B.P.O.A. Maharashtra Branch) 3 Distance: 70 ft. 7 in.

100 METRES RUN—HEATS: FIRST HEAT: Miss Pat Mendoca (Tata Sports Club) 1. Miss C. Petres (Rangers) 2. Miss Mani Guzdar (St. Xavier's College) 3 Time: 12.8 Secs. SECOND HEAT: Miss R. Mistry (St. Xavier's College) 1. Miss Banoo Guzdar (St. Xavier's College) 2. Najoo Kapadia (Panchgani Old Boy's Club) 3 Time: 13.2 Secs.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—FINALS: Miss Rose D'Souza (Rangers) 1. Miss Ketty Behram (St. Xavier's College) 2 Miss V. Pinto (Kanara Athletic Club) 3. Height: 4 ft. 5 in.

200 METRES RUN—FOLLOWING QUALIFIED FOR FINALS: Misses Najoo Kapadia (Panchgani Old Boy's Club), Banoo Guzdar (St. Xavier's College), Roshan Mistry (St. Xavier's College), C. Petres (Rangers), Mani Guzdar (St. Xavier's College) and P. Gomes (Tata Sports Club).

500 METRES CYCLE SCRATCH—FINALS: Miss D. Darookhanawala (B.P.O.A. Bombay) 1. Miss D. Withe (Bombay Wheelers) 2. Miss K. Zaveri (Ame Bhadha) 3. Time: 57.2 Secs.

OVERSEAS MAILS

The next despatch of oversas mails for Western Pakistan (parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on January 16, 1950, by s.s. "Bamora".

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on January 17 will be inluded in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

SARDAR DECLARES WAR ON COMMUNISTS

Stigmatises Them As 'Cowards' In Action

MOBILISES CALCUTTA FOR ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE

CALCUTTA, January 14.

THE Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel told the people of Calcutta this evening, that unless they shook off the apathy and indifferent attitude towards their duties as citizens of Free India and "tackled" the law breakers themselves, then the businessmen "must wind up from Calcutta". Their confidence had been badly shaken, he said.

On "our relations with our neighbours"—Pakistan—Sardar Patel said that the present troubles would, in course of time, disappear and "our common interests are bound to bring us together eventually"

The Deputy Prime Minister was speaking at a joint reception given to him here today by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Nearly 400 guests representing the trade and commerce of this industrial city were present. India's Minister for Industry and Supply, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, the Governor of West Bengal, Dr Kailash Nath Katju, Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier, and other ministers and several prominent officials of the West Bengal Government were also present.

Sardar Patel devoted most of his thirty-minute speech to the present unrest in the city in which he saw "signs of disintegration and disorganisation"

Replying to the address of welcome Sardar Patel said:

"I have come here with the express condition that I have to make no speech, because generally, it is not my habit to make any speech, unless there is a call for it. When that call comes from within, then it comes from the heart. I am not used to artificial speech making. It is not natural to me. There I am at a disadvantage at the present moment, because I am not prepared, as to what I should say or what I should not.

These are critical days in which any word or any sentence dropping from the lips of a responsible man creates condition which affect the wellbeing of the people. Therefore I have to be very very careful, particularly in a place like Calcutta.

"Now, you would be wondering why I have come here in spite of my failing health and in spite of many engagements that I have got. It is not a pleasure trip. I have been anxious and many of my colleagues are passing days of anxiety about Calcutta, because Calcutta is a place from where we get reports every morning that some untoward incidents have happened in this place or that place, in this corner or that corner, or that a bomb was thrown, tram cars were burnt, a bus was burnt, policemen killed or injured, and all these happen in a place which is the premier city of India where we have all trade, commerce, industry and business located. If Calcutta is in agony, we cannot afford to be in peace.

ECONOMIC STABILITY

"Therefore, I have come here first to see what the actual condition is and how far the reports are exaggerated or how far there is truth in it and whether I can contribute anything in creating the climate and condition wherein trade and commerce can flourish. Because as you all know, and you rightly say, after the consolidation of the country, our first concern is to see that the economic stability is also brought about.

"All of you know better than I can do what the actual position is. Our country was one. It was a joint mixed economy and it has been broken all of a sudden. We agreed to partition, because we saw the alternative was worse.

Therefore we agreed to it; but at the same time we made a condition that we can only agree to partition, if

(Continued on Page 18)

Demonstrations Against Montgomery

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Western Union Defence Chief, was stoned during his tour of Amsterdam.

Reports reaching London show that the demonstrators, led by Communists, surrounded the Burgomaster's house, where Lord Montgomery was staying and raised cries of "Go back, Montgomery".

Police dispersed the crowd with a baton-charge. The Field Marshal was not hurt.

ACHESON GREETS ROMULO

LAKE SUCCESS January 14 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, has congratulated Brigadier General Carlos Romulo, Philippines Ambassador to the United Nations, on the way in which he conducted the sittings of United Nations as President last autumn.

"Your fairness, firmness and constructive leadership in that difficult position have set a standard for others to follow", Mr. Acheson wrote.

General Romulo was also receiving congratulations from many delegates on his 50th birthday, which he will celebrate at his home in Washington today.

'SARVODAYA' BLUE PRINT

To Be Released On Gandhi Anniversary Day

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14 (UPI): The Sarvodaya Planning Committee appointed by the Constructive Workers Conference held in Wardha in December last to finalise the sarvodaya economic plan, met in New Delhi today and after some discussion adjourned till tomorrow.

Kaka Saheb Kalelkar presided.

The Sarvoadya Planning Committee, it is learnt, will give its final approval to a "blue print" of economic policy based on the Sarvodaya ideal, which will be announced to the nation on January 30, Gandhiji's second death anniversary. This plan, was prepared at the last conference of the constructive workers held at Wardha.

The plan, it is further learnt, envisages the realisation, of a non-violent classless and casteless society through "regional self-sufficiency based on decentralisation, of both economic and political power."

Members of this committee who attended today's sittings included Shree Shankerrao Deo, Shree J. C. Kumarappa, Shree R. S. Dhotre, Shree K. Mitra, Shree Javerbhai Patel and Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Kamal Nayan Bajaj, attended today's sittings by special invitation.

CRACKER INJURES TWO POLICEMEN

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14 (PTI): Two police constables were injured when a highly explosive cracker was thrown at the Beliaghata Police Station at about nine tonight. The police immediately came out, but could not trace the miscreants.

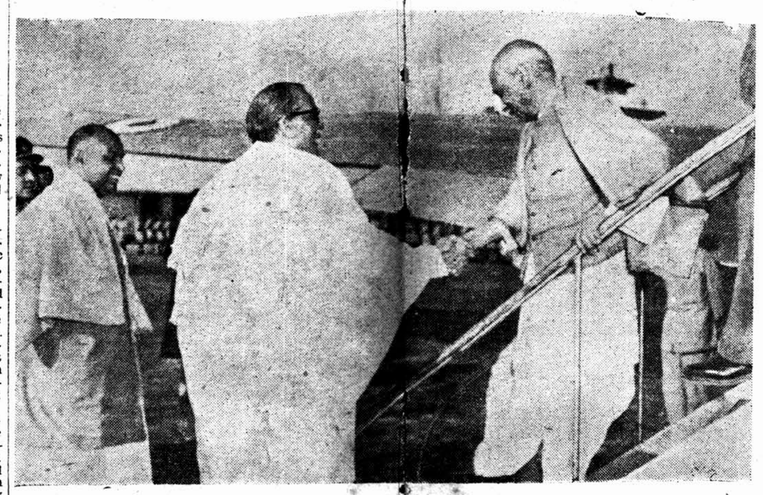
The injured constables were removed to hospitals.

Eight persons, including a Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress leader, were injured when the police dispersed a crowd in front of the Beliaghata police station in East Calcutta this evening. Earlier, the police fired several tear gas shells which failed to produce the desired effect.

It is stated that following an agreement between the gas company workers who staged a stay-in-strike yesterday demanding reinstatement of some of their co-workers and the management, the former met this afternoon when the terms of agreement were announced. After the meeting the workers went to the main gate of the factory, which was closed. Finding it impossible to enter the premises, some of them are alleged to have stoned the factory whereupon the police fired several tear gas shells and dispersed them. The workers later re-assembled near the Beliaghata Police Station but were again dispersed by a lathi charge, eight persons being injured.

When, however, the news of the agreement became known to all concerned, the factory gates were opened and the workers resumed their duty.

SARDAR PATEL AT CALCUTTA



The West Bengal Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy, greeting India's Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, on his arrival at Dum Dum airport on Thursday. On the left is India's Industry and Supply Minister, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee.

CAPITAL PREPARES FOR 'R' DAY

Torch-Light Procession

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14. (PTI).

TO celebrate the inauguration of the Indian Republic the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee has drawn up a four-day programme.

The highlight of the programme will be a torchlight procession carrying the portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and of Mahatma Gandhi. Besides the numerous Congress Committees and Panchayats over 200 institutions and organisations representing educational cultural, commercial and social life in the Province are expected to join the procession which will be taken out on the evening of January 25 as a prelude to the impending dawn of the Republic.

The Programme will commence with Flag Day on January 24. 'Prabhat Pheries' heralding the dawn of the Indian Republic will be taken out on January 26 and later a flag salutation will be held at Gandhi grounds where the Congress President will inspect a rally of Congress Seva and Sevika Dal.

At noon the same day, before the official programme in connection with the Presidential procession, Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, will inaugurate the Indeigenous Art and Industrial Exhibition organised by the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee.

On January 27, Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru will inaugurate a Children's Fair

DOCUMENTARY ON CONSTITUTION

BOMBAY, Jan. 14. (UPI): A special documentary film depicting salient features of India's constitution will be released throughout the country on the occasion of the inauguration of the Republic of India on January 26.

Shri R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, now on a three-day visit to Bombay, today attended a meeting of the Film Advisory Board and previewed this special documentary and other shorts produced by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Among the members of the Board present to preview the shorts were Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Shri V. Shantaram and Shri S. A. Ayer.

During his stay in Bombay the Minister will meet radio and film trade interests.

Reds Seize U.S. Consular Property In Peking

NO ASSURANCE ABOUT ALLOWING AMERICANS TO QUIT

WASHINGTON, Jan 14. (PTI-Reuter).

THE Chinese Communist authorities in Peking seized United States Consular property there today in diffiance of protests by the United States Government, the State Department announced.

An official announcement said the seizure was carried out "despite our protests and our announced intention to withdraw all American officials and staff from Communist China, if the Chinese Communists attempted to seize our office and properties".

"The United States Government takes an extremely serious view of this situation, which constitute a flagrant violation of their treaty rights and of the most elementary standards of international usage and conduct," the State Department said.

RECALL OF OFFICIALS

The Department said it was now preparing instructions for the recall of all American official personnel from Communist China. When completed, official American establishments in communist held territory would be closed.

(There are 135 American officials and dependents throughout communist China—at Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Tsingao, and Nanking).

NO ASSURANCE

Assistant Secretary of State Walton Butterworth said there was no assurance that the Americans in Peking would be permitted to leave China. Communications with the American Consulate staff at Peking, he said, had not been interrupted so far

The compound taken over by the Communist authorities is one of four American properties at Peking.

Mr. Butterworth said some papers and codes had been removed to an adjoining compound and others had been destroyed.

NATIONALIST MOVE FOR AIR BLOCKADE

TAIPEH, Jan. 14. (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Nationalists today officially announced the "closure" of Kunming, Chengtu, and Nanning as international airports.

These three towns were the only international airports recognised as such after the loss of Shanghai and other major airports.

Observers here believed the announcement might mean the beginning of an air blockade with foreign planes liable to Nationalist interception if they fly over the Chinese mainland.

SWEDEN RECOGNISES RED CHINA

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 14. The Swedish Government is to recognise the Chinese Communist Government, it was announced today.

Swearing-In Ceremony At 10-15 A. M.

In view of the change of time for the swearing-in-ceremony of the President of the Indian Republic, the swearing-in-ceremony of Bombay, the Honourable the Chief Justice, the Premier and other Cabinet Ministers will be held at 10-15 a.m. on January 26 and not at 11-15 a.m. as announced earlier. The ceremony is to be held at the Town Hall, Bombay.

Government's Appeal To Public

Illumination of buildings on January 26 and 27 is one of the items of the programme in connection with the celebrations on the inauguration of the Indian Republic in Bombay City. The Government is making arrangements to illuminate twelve important public buildings, including the Secretariat, and appeals to the public, and to business houses and industrial concerns, in particular, to participate in the celebrations by illuminating their buildings and business houses from 6-30 p.m. onwards on these two days. Illumination by electricity will, however, depend upon the current available for supply.

Not A Single Vote For Non-Congress Candidate

U.P. ELECTIONS TO INDIAN PARLIAMENT

LUCKNOW, Jan. 14. (PTI): All the 25 Congress candidates in the bye-elections to the Parliament from the United Provinces were declared elected today.

Mr. Hafiz Sheikh Rafiuddin Khadim (independent) who contested the bye-election did not get a single vote.

One hundred and fifty-one members of the U. P. Assembly, out of a total strength of 219, recorded their votes. Each of the Congress nominee got 151 votes.

The People's Party—the main opposition—and the Socialist members did not take part in the voting.

Following have been elected:

WOMEN: Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and Shrimati Uma Nehru.

MUSLIMS: Dr. A. Zakir Hussain, Maulana Hifzur Rahman and Mr. Sadiq Ali

SCHEDULED CASTES: Baldev Singh Arya (Garhwal), Ardeo Shastri (Brindaban), Kanhaiyalal Valmiki (Bulandshahr), and Sohan Lal (Basti).

GENERAL: Harihar Nath Shastri (Kanpur), Indra Vachaspati (Hardwar), D. R. U. Singh (Lucknow), Dr. K. K. Bhattacharya (Allahabad), Mr. Gopinath Singh (Kanpur), Kashan Chand (Jhansi), Muneshewar Dutti Upadhyaya (Pratapgarh), Lakshmi Shankeryadav (Jaunhur), Sarjuprasad Misra (Deoria), Nemi Saranjain (Bijnor), Krishna Chand Rajri (Ghazipur), Tribkhuwan Nath Singh (Banaras), Beni Sinh (Kanpur), Sheo Charan Lal (Allahabad), Devi Dutt Patan (Almora), Chaudhri Mukhtar Singh (Daurala)

Bye-elections were held on the basis of joint electorate with reservation of seats—three for Muslims and four for Scheduled Castes.

MORE BYE-ELECTIONS

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and Mr. Harihar Nath Shashtri are sitting members of the U. P. Assembly and their election to Parliament would mean two bye-elections to the U. P. Assembly consequent on the ban on dual membership. At present the total number of seats vacant in the Assembly is seven.

KHANNA TALKS TO REFUGEES

No Restoration Of Free Rations

BOMBAY, Jan. 14. (UPI): Mr. Meher Chand Khanna, Adviser, Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India, told representatives of displaced persons at the Kalyan camp today that there was no question of restoration of free rations as had been demanded, and that the Government of Bombay was acting in accordance with the policy of the Central Government in this respect.

Mr. Khanna and Mr. V. D. Dandayagi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India, accompanied by officials of the Rehabilitation Department of the Bombay Government visited the Kalyan camp this morning.

The Rehabilitation Adviser further stated that unattached women, children, the aged and infirm would continue to get free rations and the Bombay Government was looking into this. Similarly, people who had been agriculturists in the past would be given facilities for resettlement on the land within the province of Bombay or outside. Till then, suitable arrangements for their maintenance would be made.

Stating that other displaced persons who claimed free rations were not justified, he added that even representatives of the Panchayat recognised this. The Panchayat had undertaken to examine all such cases within a week and prepare a list of genuinely needy cases, but, he observed, no guarantee could naturally be given. He made it clear that it was the intention of the Government in respect of all of them to provide additional rehabilitation facilities.

Mr. Khanna further announced that the Government had accepted the recommendation of the Panchayat representatives that an offer of free rations of one week only should be made to all those who had been decartioned since the first of January. This offer was subject to the condition, he stated, that those who avail of it and are later found on scrutiny to be not genuinely needy cases, would forfeit all rehabilitation benefits already granted or to be granted.

Coalition Govt. For Italy

ROME, January 14. (PTI-Reuter): President Luigi Einaudi today asked the Italian Christian Democrat leader Signor Alcide De Gasperi, to form a new coalition Government. This will be the 6th postwar Cabinet headed by the 68-year-old De Gasperi, one-time Vatican librarian and veteran politician. Signor De Gasperi resigned as premier two days ago to get a chance for re-forming the Cabinet.

58 Arrests In Gold Coast

ACCRA, (Gold Coast), Jan. 14, (PTI-Reuter): Steel-helmeted police carrying truncheons today patrolled Accra, capital of the Gold coast, where 58 people were arrested yesterday during the civil disobedience campaign which began last week.

The police were in complete control and Accra was quiet.

A state of emergency was declared in the city after four days of strikes and agitation for Dominion Status and re-instatement of 61 dismissed Government workers.

U.P. Move To Relax Sugar Control

LUCKNOW, Jan. 14.

The United Press of India understands that the U. P. Government is likely to suggest relaxation of sugar sontrol at the coming food and civil supplies ministers conference at Delhi It is further likely to suggest that price control on sugar should be retained, but it should be freed from restrictions regarding distribution and allowed to sell in open market.

JAWAHAR DISPELS CEYLON'S FEARS

Commends Gandhian Way In Politics Of The World

COLOMBO, Jan. 14 (PTI).

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU told well over 20,000 Ceylonese and Indians gathered in Ceylon's vast race course ground this evening that the problem before India and Ceylon today was to bring about the economic advance of the masses of people and at the same time maintain the democratic structure of society.

Pandit Nehru said: "If you have a democratic structure which does not bring that advance, then that democracy has failed just as much as any other political structure which fails to give political freedom to people would also have failed".

It was one of the biggest public gatherings seen in Ceylon that listened in rapt attention to the Indian Prime Minister for nearly an hour.

Pandit Nehru addressed a great crowd packed into tired stands and scattered over the race course from the 20-foot platform. With him on the platform was the Prime Minister of Ceylon, D. S. Senanayake and members of the Reception Committee.

At one stage a crowd of several hundred people who had climbed on to the tin roof of sheds in the public enclosure were panicked when the roof threatened to collapse. Many people jumped to the ground in fright but the roof held. Pandit Nehru noticed the incident and referred humorously to it saying "that often happens at my meetings and sometimes even the platform collapses and I disappear."

PLANE FLIES LOW

Pandit Nehru became impatient when a low-flying light aircraft circling the field repeatedly blurred his words and looked up at it in understandable irritation. He spoke to people near him apparently referring to the interruption.

Pandit Nehru expressed deep gratitude for the warm reception given him by the people of Ceylon.

"Whenever I have come to this beautiful island your people have tried to spoil me by their kindness. It is a pleasant sensation to be spoiled but I often wonder whether it is good for me to have so much of this business of spoiling. I feel greatly embarrassed when I turn over in my own mind the measure of what we resolved to achieve and what we have actually achieved. I find a great gap between these. So I am not sure I deserve all the praise that has been showered on me in the course of the address presented by the Chairman of the Reception Committee."

At this stage Pandit Nehru addressed the gathering in Hindi for a few minutes and then resumed his speech in English.

He said that since he last visited Ceylon ten years ago the world picture had changed tremendously. India and Ceylon had achieved freedom in this period. Pandit Nehru added: "Achievement of political freedom is a great thing but I have always thought of his freedom in the social and economic sense also. My politics has always lain with the masses, with millions living in the villages of India, and I always thought of freedom as something which will relieve the masses of their poverty. When I find that the burden is not removed from the masses, I grow impatient and ask myself whether I am following the right road".

BASIC PROBLEM

The basic problem which they faced in India today—and presumably in Ceylon also—was that of a new social relationship that had to emerge in the new context. The standard of living of the masses should be raised. If anything came in the way of this that should be removed.

"We have been considering the Commonwealth Conference in the past week these problems. There can be no solution of the problems facing us unless our policies are related to the advance of the common people"

The Prime Minister then emphasised that Governmental policies could never have anything of trickery of juglery about them.

"A wrong act by an individual or Government leads to wrong results. This is what our great leader—Father of Our Nation—Mahatma Gandhi taught us".

SHED FEAR

Pandit Nehru said that Mahatma Gandhi taught India to shed fear and be brave.

"If you look around perhaps the most obvious thing you see is this dominating fear. There is fear in the international field. People are afraid of war and everywhere people are afraid of something or other. Pakistan is afraid of India. India is apprehensive of Pakistan. There are possibly people, who think India might swallow Ceylon. And then there is the East to West conflict in Europe. There is again fear of Communism and Communist countries complain of being encircled. Everybody is afraid of everybody else. It may be that fear is one or the other case is well-founded. But I cannot understand this vicious circle of fear".

PLEA FOR GANDHIAN WAY

Pandit Nehru said Mahatma Gandhi had taught them to overcome this fear. "Dominated by a powerful country, people in India were afraid. But then Mahatma Gandhi came on the scene. There was magic in his message and a very strange change came over the country. People in large number ceased to be afraid of the foreign power. Mahatma Gandhi lifted from the people the tremendous burden of fear."

Pandit Nehru urged, therefore, that the Gandhian way should be applied to practical politics of the world today.

He agreed, however, that Governments could not always function in this way. Pandit Nehru realised a Government could go only as far as the people would allow it to go.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS

Pandit Nehru referred to his previous visits to the interior of the country, particularly plantation areas where Indian workers lived and worked. He regretted he would not have time to visit these areas during this visit. In this connection the Prime Minister made a passing reference he had made to the Indo-Ceylon problems during his present visit to Ceylon.

"I am sorry", he said "all kinds of problems face these Indians I do not propose to discuss now or anywhere else these problems. I have been anxious that India and Lanka should co-operate and come together in every thing. Our history makes such co-operation inevitable. Neither India nor Lanka should embark on anything which will come in the way of impairing these cordial relations. I am sure Lanka will fully reciprocate these feelings. When such a spirit prevails it should not be difficult to solve any problem."

INDIA'S INTENTIONS

In this connection, Pandit Nehru recalled that he had made a passing remark in the earlier part of his speech to the possible fear in some quarters about India's intentions towards Ceylon.

He said: "Let me assure you that any such notion about India is completely wrong for a variety of reasons. No responsible person in India thinks on these lines. Our whole policy is of different kind and I am convinced in my mind that no such attempt will ever be made by India"

THE ADDRESS

Sir Ernest De Silva, Chairman of the All-Party Committee which had sponsored the reception, in an address presented to Pandit Nehru on behalf of the people of Ceylon referred to him as "one of the greatest names of this century".

The address said "we have watched with pride the evolution of your personality, always synonymous with self-sacrifice and patriotism into a world figure."

SARDAR DECLARES WAR ON COMMUNISTS

(Continued from Page 16)

we do not loose Calcutta. If Calcutta is gone, then India is gone. We wont agree to any condition by which we have to loose Calcutta.

You remember, perhaps human memory is short, You remember Calcutta in the days of what is called the "direct action day". You remember Bengal at the time of Noakhali. You saved Calcutta, because Calcutta is the main spring from which wealth will grow and will flow all over the country. It is the biggest centre of industry and commerce

PROVINCIALISM MUST GO

"But, if businessmen feel nervous and there is a feeling of anxiety, then nothing can be done. Therefore, we must see that we create a situation in which every body will be able to feel that he can confidently carry on his trade and industry here.

I feel that one thing we have to see is that in a city like Calcutta, which is a cosmopolitan city, no provincialism should grow. It is a great cancer which would kill the city of Calcutta. Unless we remove that, we cannot create confidence.

Sardar Patel said: "It is not difficult if all of us begin to examine as to what are our responsibilities, to create that confidence and that situation in which provincialism will die out. It is no use blaming one section or the other, one community or the other. You are all staying in Calcutta, whether you are from one province or the other. We all have interests here and we are all members of one family We should work in that spirit and if the individual begins to realise his own responsibility he will spread that atmosphere and the collective atmosphere will remove it (spirit of provincialism). Let us not be fault finding. Let us examine our minds

PEOPLE MUST TACKLE

"Apart from this provincialism, shortsightedness and parochialism are here and there. Another thing that I have noticed, and also you have noticed, is that there is a general feeling or general attitude of apathy or indifference towards one's responsibility as a citizen of free India. **How could a few people terrorise a crowd of one hundred people and to have their own way in creating conditions in which no good work can be done. A few young men may take it into their heads to disturb the condition of the city. But if the citizens of Calcutta, to whatever class they belong, make up their minds that this thing has got to be stopped, then they will not look to the police alone. Police has its duty. It has its failing and it had good qualities: but you must also see that we all do our duty, and if we all fulfil our own responsibility and create conditions in the locality in which we live and afford co-operation to the police this could be stopped**

Even if the police is not available, tackle these law breakers yourselves. It is not difficult. It is very easy, in no free country this thing is tolerated.

The Deputy Minister continued: "If, therefore, a couple of young urchins come and ask the passengers of a tram car or bus to get down, and they do it, how would it be judged outside. What would they think about the people of this city where two or three young men can come and terrorise a crowd of people? We must, therefore, make up our minds and this situation must be changed. Unless you change this first, you cannot do anything else in this city. It is daily growing. It is a danger sign and we must check it. We can do it easily.

CRY OF CIVIL LIBERTY

"If the police perform their duty, then in a situation of this nature, police have to shoot down people, as these clever young men place women in front and the crowd collects—and innocent crowds are injured or killed. In that case, you howl from Calcutta in the newspapers and outside.

I have seen men with a sense of responsibility talking seriously about civil liberty being in danger. I ask you to consider whether it is civil liberty or wheher it is liberty to criminals to commit crimes that you want. It is a serious question.

I feel that people had never had such liberty any time before, than they have at present, and yet Government is being continuously attacked for want of civil liberty.

So, unless you begin to see in and speak loudly and change the whole tone of public opinion, the police cannot function. I have been hearing that the police have now taken the role of the old Congress volunteers. They are being beaten and their role is now to suffer without a word of sympathy from the public. The Congress volunteers, however, used to get a lot of sympathy from the people for merely going to jails. Here our own boys are now in the police. It is not sergeants from outside, but they are our own young men who perform this onerous duty.

They have no word of sympathy and they live a life of tension and dread as to whether they would inflict injury on innocent men, or whether the public of Calcutta will attack them. What is to be done under the circumstances? Put yourself in the position of the police and then think.

Therefore, while I am grateful to you for recognition of the little service I have done for consolidating the integration of India, let us not disturb this integration by starting the process of disintegration in a big city like Calcutta. Let us have stability first.

PAISH CONQUERS NARENDRA NATH IN GRIM BATTLE

Mrs. Patricia Todd And Gussie Moran Beaten

NORTHERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14. (PTI): The first major surprise occurred in the Northern Indian Lawn Tennis Championships here today when the British women, Mrs. Betty Hilton and Miss K. L. A. Tuckey scored a well-merited victory in the women's doubles final over the formidable American pair, Mrs. Patrichia Todd and Miss Gertrude Moran who were fancied to win the title on their showing at Wimbledon, forest Hills and in their earlier tournaments in India.

Another British player G. L. Paish, ranked number 2 in Britain, beat India's number 3, Narendra Nath who only went down after a great fight.

The Filipino, F. Ampon, won his semi-final match against the Czech, V. Cernik, without losing a set.

Partnered by his countryman, C. Caromona, Ampon annexed the doubles title in the tournament by beating the Yugoslav pair, D. Mitic and M. Branovic in the straight sets. Earlier in the day he and Carmona eliminated Narendra Nath of India and R. Deyro of Philippines.

Following are today's results in the Northern Indian Lawn Tennis Championships here:—

MENS SINGLES (Semi-finals)

F. Ampon (Philippines) beat V. Cernik (Czechoslovakia) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

G. L. Paish (Britain) beat Narendra Nath (India) 6-3, 6-3, 3-6, 4-6, 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-finals)

F. Ampon and C. Carmona (Philippines) beat Narendra Nath (India) and R. Deyro (Philippines) 2-6, 9-7, 6-2, 6-3.

F. Ampon and C. Carmona (Philippines) beat D. Mitic and M. Branovic (Yugoslavia) 6-0, 6-1, 9-7.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Final)

Mrs. Betty Hilton and Miss K. L. A. Tuckey (Britain) beat Mrs. Patricia Todd and Miss Gertrude Moran (United States) 6-2, 6-4

MIXED DOUBLES (Quarter-finals)

D. Mitic (Yugoslavia) and Mrs. Patricia Todd (United States) beat Naresh Kumar and Mrs. K. Singh (India) 6-2, 6-1.

G. L. Paish and Mrs. Betty Hilton versus C. Spychala (Czechoslovakia) and Miss Jean Quertier (Britain) unfinished with Paish and Mrs. Hilton taking first set at 7-3, and second set stopped at 6-all.

CALL TO EDITORS

Mobilise People Against Communists

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14. (UPI).

ADDRESSING the editors of Calcutta newspapers this evening at Government House, Sardar Patel, appealed to them not to dilute their criticism of the senseless acts being committed by men whose only creed was of destruction and whose methods were a complete negation of decency, civil liberty and regard for public welfare.

While he appreciated the need for constructive criticism, and in fact, regarded it as the duty of Government to encourage such criticism, he felt that the editors should give priority to unreserved criticism of unlawful and terroristic methods.

He said that he was conscious of the failings and deficiencies of Government, but he asked the editors at the same time to assess the credit side of Government policy and actions.

PEOPLE MUST RALLY

Continuing, Sardar Patel said that Bengal was bound to upset the whole country. It was not, therefore, that the rest of India was unmindful of or unsympathetic to the needs of Bengal and its youth. Unemployment, sense of frustration and discontent were all known and sympathetically understood, but the primary and basic condition was to create a proper atmosphere in which remedies for these ailments could be prepared as well as administered. Political and economic stability was, therefore, essential. Obviously, that stability could not be achieved when there was a focus of disorder in a city like Calcutta. He knew that there were one or two other spots where a certain state of disorder prevailed, but Calcutta was the most delicate of them all, and peace and stability there had to be maintained in the interests of the people not only of Calcutta or of Bengal, but of the whole of India. Government by itself could hardly take adequate action. The support of the people was essential and to that support Government was entitled.

"In such a situation," Sardar Patel continued, "the responsibility of editors becomes particularly great and pressing. They have not only to create in the public mind a hatred for activities which threaten to disrupt the social and create a condition in which the civil liberty of millions is threatened by the subversive activities of a few, but they have also to create an enthusiasm amongst young men and citizens of the city to organise themselves in order to put down the threats of disorder on their own."

IN DEFENCE OF POLICE

Replying to an allegation about highhandedness of the police made by the Editor of the "Nation", Sardar Patel pointed out that a situation in which police bore the brunt of attacks by bombs and other kinds of terroristic methods without resort to firing was unheard of in any country. From all accounts that he had received, it was quite clear that, on the whole, it was the police which was being terrorised. He felt that it was such one-sided representation of incidents that was encouraging the enemies of society to continue their activitis.

Referring to the question of fasts undertaken by the detenus, which was raised by the Editor of the "Nation", he pointed out that the detenus were getting amenities, which were putting a premium on jail visits. They were getting an entrance fee of Rs. 250 for their outfit. They were getting liberal daily allowance, and, in case of indigent dependents, they were getting maintainance grants. He was not surprised, therefore, that in such cases, people were better off in jails than outside still.

If they fasted, they were not entitled to the sympathy or consideration either of Government or the general public and any responsible person or newspaper, which glorified these fasts or asked Government to settle with these law-breakers, was doing a disservice to the country and was encouraging these professional agitators and terrorists to continue in their nefarious activities.

Finally, Sardar Patel added in a tone surcharged with seriousness: "I appeal to you all to help us in dealing with this menace to the progress and stability of the country.

The Communists are there merely to disrupt and destroy. They have no ideology. They are cowards and put women in front to be fired upon by the police. Instead of criticising and putting to shame these cowards, who exploit women in this manner, there is hue and cry made that the police had been unchivalrous enough to fire upon the weaker sex.

You must remember the stakes that are involved and have a proper sense not only of perspective, but also of priorities. While making constructive criticism of Government and pointing out the errors of its ways, you should remember that you have got a higher responsibility towards the maintenance of the fabric of society and of the integrity of the country and its freedom. Unless you realise this higher responsibility and share with Government the burden of putting down these anti-social elements, you will find that the very purpose you have in view, of ameliorating the lot of young men and of the general public, you will be defeated.

SOUTH ZONE TEAM SELECTED

To Meet Commonwealth Team On February 10

HYDERABAD, January 14 (PTI): At a meeting of the selection board presided over by the convenor, Mr. Bharatchand Khanna, last evening, the following fourteen players were selected to represent the South Zone Cricket Team to meet the Commonwealth Team at Hyderabad on February 10:

SOUTH ZONE TEAM:—

B. Aibara (Captain), Hyderabad), P. R. Shyamsunder (Mysore), K. S. Kanan (Madras), B. C. Alva (Madras), C. J. Ramdev (Mysore) Goji Naidu (Central Provinces) Kesari (C.P.), Ghulam Ahmed (Hyderabad) C. R. Rangachari (Madras), A. K. Sarangapani (Madras) T. Adish (Mysore), Eharatchand (Hyderabad), Nizam Yar Khan (wicket keeper, Hyderabad) and N. Kanniyaram (Madras).

At the Selection Committee meeting, Madras was represented by Mr. A. G. Ramsingh; Mysore by Mr. L. Nagaraj and the Central Provinces by Mr. Mahadev Rao

POLICE INVITATION CRICKET

Young Zorashtrians Score 222 For 5 Wkts.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Bombay City Police Invitation Tournament the two fixtures were originally fixed; but only one match was played between Young Zorashtrian Cricket Club and St. Xavier's College on the Grant Medical College Gymkhana Ground at the Kennedy Sea Face. The other match which was arranged between P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and Combined Schools to be played on the Hindu Gymkhana Ground, was abandoned as the Combined Schools failed to turn up. The match between Young Zorashtrian C.C. and St. Xavier's College will be continued to-morrow

The scores:—

YOUNG ZORASHTRIAN C.C. 1st Innings.

R. Bharucha, bowled A. Ratnagar 44, J. Shastri run out 6, G. Shroff b B. R. Irani 24, J. B. Khot batting 86, M. Rajkotwala c B. Irani b Anwar 18, F. Peddar b B. R. Irani 4, K. Peddar batting 20, R. Screwala, J. Unawala, B. Mavdawala, and M. Bagli to bat Extras 20. Total 222 for 5 wkts.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

B. R. Irani 31|8|52|2. A. Ratnagar 14|1|50|1. A. Jogasia 11|2|25|—. C. Anwar 6|—|16|1. Ratansey 10|—|42|—. M. Irani 2|—|8|—.

WEEK END CRICKET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In match between Bombay Gymkhana B. and Paramount Cricket Club played on the Bombay Gymkhana; Bombay Gymkhana won the match by 2 Wkts. and 91 runs. Paramount C.C. 115 for 8 Wkts. declared (Jethranand 44, hit seven fours. Heywood 3 for 23; Tomlinson 2 for 26, T. Pool 2 for 28). Bombay Gymkhana B. 206 for 7 Wkts. (R. B. Brown retired 75; H. P. Mather 28, Heywood 27, Tomlinson 26, Strugess not out 25; D. Pathankf 2 for 41.)

In the match between Dr. Kanga's Eleven and Cricket Club of India. Dr. Kanga's Eleven making the first use of the wicket had scored 208 for 2 wkts. at the end of the day. Match would be continued tomorrow. Dr. Kanga's Eeven 208 for 2 Wkts. (M. F. Mustry 49, J. B. Patel batting 109, J. S. Lawyer batting 33.)

At Kennedy Sea Face on the Islam Gymkhana Ground the match between Islam Gymkhana and Parsee Cyclist C.C. ended in a draw. Islam Gym. 120 for 8 declared (Hameed 41; C. Laikaka 3 for 11). Parsee Cyclist C. C. 97 for 3 Wkts. (I. T. Doctor 23, Captain not out 23.)

Delhi Invites Dr. Trivikram

The Delhi Rotary Club has invited Dr. T. K. N. Trivikram, Founder, Shrine of Supreme Culture, Bombay, to speak at its lunch meeting at the Imperial Hotel, New Delhi, on the India Republic Inauguration Day, Thursday, the 26th of January, 1950.

Lacuna In Constitution

NO PROVISION FOR APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS OF STATE

NEW DELHI, (By Air Mail).

THE Government proposes to bring necessary legislation, probably in the first week of the Budget Session of the Union Parliament providing for the appointment of Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

The Constitution of India, which comes into force on January 26, provides for the appointment of Ministers but makes no provision for Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. In the absence of a specific provision, Article 102 becomes operative against the present encumbents. This Article reads as follows:—

"A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament by Law not to disqualify its holder."

"For the purpose of this article a person shall not be demand to hold an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State by reason only that he is a Minister either for the Union or for such State."

The articles, it will be thus seen would not only disqualify Ministers of States and Deputy Ministers from holding their seats in the Union Parliament but would also operate against all Parliamentary Secretaries in the Provinces, who would have to vacate their seats either in the Legislatures or resign their office. The Provincial Governments, likewise, shall have to pass necessary legislation to fill in the lacuna in the Constitution.

THE UNEMPLOYED!

So far as the Centre is concerned, it was originally intended to promulgate an Ordinance pending enactment of necessary legislation by the Union Parliament. The idea of an Ordinance has, presumably been given up. It is now proposed to bring in legislation at early stages of the Session of Parliament. In the interval, which may extend for a week, the present Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers will be placed on the unemployment list.

It is not clear whether Government will maintain the present two categories of Ministers outside the Cabinet rank, namely Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. The four Ministers of State are:—

Shri Mohanlal Saxena—Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation; Shri K. Santanam — Ministry of Transport; Shri Dewarkar — Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; Shri Satyanarain Sinha — Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

The Deputy Ministers are:—

Shri Khurshidlal—Ministry of Communication; Dr. Keskar — Ministry of External Affairs.

It is possible that the Government may abolish the twin category and have only one set of such Ministers.

NO MORE 'HIS EXCELLENCY'

The prefix "His Excellency" now attached to the Governor-General and Governors shall disappear from January 26. The Republican form of Government does not recognise such forms of address nor does it permit the Ministers be addressed as "Honourables". New Delhi has been hurridly rolling up all the relics and symbols of Royalty. In the fitness of things the forms of addresses adopted by the British should also disappear. In Britain, the Prime Minister is addressed as "Right Honourable" not because he is the Prime Minister, but because he is a Privy Councillor.

Another change the Republic may being relates to the States of the Commonwealth High Commissioners now stationed in New Delhi. Two views are held here. One view is that India, having not broken away from the Commonwealth, its change to a Republic should not introduce any change in the status of High Commissioners, who from all practicle purpose even at present are at par with Ambassadors. The other view is that India after January 26 will only be an associate and not a member of the Commonwealth and as such a change in the status of High Commissioners is called for. As this change has financial implications, it will be for the Governments concerned to decide the issue.

LICENSING OF SHIPS

The Government of India is carefully examining the implications of licensing Pakistan ships for coastal trade in Indian Waters. This licensing continues as though India and Pakistan were still united.

It may be explained that no licensing is required now for India or foreign bottoms for plying between India and any foreign port. Licensing however, is needed, for plying in trade on coastal waters of India, say between Calcutta and Madras or Madras and Bombay even for foreign ships. In the United India, the licensing covered the ports now in Pakistan. It would appear rather strange that the Pakistan Rulers, who were so keen to divide everything, including encyclopedias, did not insist the termination of the licensing system by India even after partition. The answer is because it was not to Pakistan's advantage to terminate the licensing system. For the purpose of licensing, therefore it would appear as though this sub-Continent has not yet been divided. Representations have been lately received here that under while Pakistanee Nationals are vigorously boycotting Indian ships, which often return empty from Karachi, Pakistanee Ships are being permitted to ply in the coastal trade, and are allowed to attract considerable cargo. It has been urged that the Government of India should examine the whole problem with a view to terminating the licensing of Pakistanee Ships unless there is same comparable return. Coastal trade is generally reserved for national shipping. An early decision is expected.

Draft Rule On Credentials

B. N. RAU'S TEXT CIRCULATED

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 14. (PTI).

THE United Nations Secretariat has circulated to members of the Security Council the text of the draft rule on credentials submitted by Mr. Benegal Narsing Rau, India's Delegate, to remove "a defect" in the Council's rules of procedure, cables D. P. Wagle, P.T.I. Correspondent.

The text reads: "Rule 17 (A) where the right of any person to represent, or to continue to represent, a state on the Security Council, or at a meeting of the Security Council, is called in question on the ground that he does not represent or has ceased to represent, the recognised Government of that State, the President of the Council shall, before submitting the question to the decision of the Council, ascertain (by telegraph, if necessary) and place before the Council, so far as available, the views of the Governments of all the other States members of the United Nations on the matter".

The question will come up for discussion as the second item on the agenda for Tuesday's meeting of the Council.

KASHMIR

The Kashmir question is not even being spoken of. It has been overshadowed by developments within the Security Council and rendered further tentative by discussions at the Colombo Conference. It is believed General A. McNaughton will continue his negotiations after the results of talks held during that Conference are known.

In view of the atmosphere of uncertainty within the Security Council itself, no one in authority is prepared to hazard a guess regarding Kashmir. The plans of Mr. Benegal Narasing Rau and Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Prime Minister of Kashmir to visit India this month have thus been completely upset, but they are hopeful of snatching a last-minute opportunity to fly out to India.

APPEAL TO SIKHS

Sardar Mangal Singh, ex-M.L.A. (Central), has appealed to the Sikhs to "share the joy and pride of becoming a free nation" on January 26.

THREE KILLED IN EAST BENGAL VILLAGE

Police Loot Cattle And Furniture After Clash

CALCUTTA, January 14. (PTI).

THREE persons were killed and 24 others were injured in incidents —when villagers retaliated the highhandedness of the police and the Ansars—in five Hindu-majority villages in Khulna district of East Bengal, according to reports received at the office of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha here.

A statement issued by the Hindu Mahasabha today said that these incidents occurred towards the end of the last month, from December 20 to 23, but the reports could not get through earlier because of "the rigid cordon thrown by the Pakistan police and Ansars, who kept a strong vigil on the movements of the villagers in the affected area".

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE

The trouble the statement added, originated during a Union Board election in village Khari in the Bargehat Sub-Division when on December 20 a party of policemen and Ansars went to the village "on the plea of a search for Communists". They took four respectable Hindus of the locality to Jhalodanga ferry ghat and demanded money from them. Meanwhile, another party of constables, under an insuector, went to the neighbouring village of Kalasira and openly asked for "appeasement" money. They are stated to have entered the house of an ex-president of the Union and arrested his son. Two constables assaulted the women and attempted to set fire to the house. At this stage a local doctor came and asked them to show the search warrant. The police party then attacked the doctor. Those present there having retaliated, a clash ensued. One policeman was killed and a few others on both sides were injured.

The other group of policemen and Ansars at the ferry ghat, according to the statement, rushed to the village at this stage and started plundering the village. Two Hindus were killed and twenty others injured.

ARSON AND KIDNAPPING

This was followed by highhandedness on the part of the police in certain other villages in the area, when villagers were belaboured and cattle and furniture looted. There were cases of arson and two girls are missing.

Reports of forcible conversion of Hindus have also been received from these villages. All routes and traffic leading out of these villages were closely guarded for about a fortnight.

S. I. Weltare Society Students' 'Variety'

The South Indian Welfare Society, school students put on a variety show on Saturday at the Podar College Hall, in aid of the school. A number of Junior boys and girls, including tiny tots took part in the programme and some of them drew encores by imitating 'Superior perzons' The show started with tablean and prayer. Two items of farce' and the 'dialogue' in Malayalam proved to be a Juvenile satire on family life in the City. The Dance Group and 'Kummi' were noted for the beauty of the line and choreographic groupings. But Bharatnatya items, 'Alarippu' 'Thillalana', and 'Abhinaya' executed by a young girl under the direction of Sri Govindaraja Pillai proved a big hit. The programme concluded with Hindi and Tamil dramatic episodes in which the young ones exhibited their amateur his trionic talents. The pricipal and the organisers deserve all praise for mobilising the latent talents and making them showmen, worthy of the show.

'WORK FOR ALL AND NO RETRENCHMENT'

NEW DELHI, January 14 (PTI).

A Conference of Central Government employees in Delhi called by the Government Employees' Unions to form a federation "to fight retrenchment and wage cut" met here today.

Ten of the seventeen Government Employees' Unions in Delhi participated in the conference, which was attended by about 2,000 Government employees.

Nine speakers representing the Employees' Unions addressed the conference and demanded "work for all and no retrenchment in the people's Government". Most of them repeated the slogan splashed on placards in the conference "pandal" reading "work is our birthright and for that we shall fight". The speakers called upon the Government employees to stand united and fight disruption in their ranks. One of them said that it was the sacred duty of the Government of a civilised country to find employment for every able-bodied citizen and another suggested a tax on the rich and reduction in the salary of senior officers to meet the economic crisis.

EMPLOYEES' DEMANDS

Mr. M. Bhattacharji, President of the Union and a Government employee, said that theirs was not a political conference. They were there, he said, not to criticise "our own Government" but to impress on it that the Government employees' right to existence should not be taken away.

Resolutions containing demands of Government employees will be passed at the concluding session of the conference tomorrow.

RUSSIAN DELEGATE WALKS OUT OF SECURITY COUNCIL

Expulsion Of K.M.T. Member Demanded

LAKE SUCCESS Jan. 13. (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet Delegate, M. Jacob. Malik, tonight. walked out of the Security Council after his resolution urging the expulsion of the Chinese Nationalist delegate had been rejected.

By a vote of six for rejecting the resolution, three against and two abstentions the Council had refused the Soviet resolution demanding the expulsion of Dr. T. F. Tsiang. the Chinese Nationalist delegate.

The Soviet Delegate told the Security Council Russia would not feel themselves bound by an decisions taken in his absence. He said the Soviet Union would not participate in the work of the Security Council until the Chinese delegate had been removed and would not recognise the Council's decisions if taken with a Chinese Nationalist delegate present as legal.

The Soviet Union. Yugoslavia and India voted for the resolution: the United States. Cuba. China. Egypt, Ecuador. and France against. Britain and Norway abstained.

FOSTERING LAWLESSNESS

Mr. Malik made his statement in Russian. waited for the English translation which he interrupted to make corrections on three occasions. then gathered up his papers and walked out followed by his advisers.

The departure followed the pattern he set on Tuesday.

IMPORTANT POINT

Mahmour Fawzi Bey of Egypt supported the call by Sir Benegal Narsing Rau of India for a review of discrepancies in the rules of procedure. He said that the Egyptian delegation considered it to be an important point requiring urgent consideration.

He added that Sir Benegal had said something to the effect that a Commerce of Experts might be set up. He had made his point quite clear by calling attention to several discrepancies and clashes between one set of rules of procedure and another, as well as to embrrassing and serious consequences which might ensure from them.

He said that he wondered whether consideration should be entrusted to the Security Council's Committee of experts or to a mixed committee representative of various bodies concerned. The first alternative might be the better.

"Whatever course we may choose" added Fawzi Beg "I am perfectly in agreement with the Indian delegation on the importance and urgency of this matter."

M. Jean Chauvel of France challenged the right of the Soviet Delegate to withdraw from the Council and "to refuse outright to co-operate with the Security Council."

"Some 42 times the Soviet Union by using the veto has succeeded in nullifying the will of the Security Council" he said. "I submit that it cannot go still further and seek to cripple the work of the Security Council."

After Mr. Ernest Gross of the United States had urged the Council to continue with its work despite the Soviet walkout Dr. Tsiang resumed the Chairmanship and M. Chauvel opened the debate on reduction of conventional armaments with a short statement.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday.

'TORONIWALAS' WANT RELIEF

Shroff Urges Reduction Of Stamp Duty

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A plea for the reduction of stamp duty or at least giving relief to the "toroniwala" was made by Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Bombay Stock Exchange speaking at a meeting convened by the Bombay Bullion Association's Toroniwala Mandal today.

Mr. Shroff complained that the stamp duty was heavy and unbearable and toroniwalas, who were the middle class people, were most hardly hit. because even if they lost in business, they would have to pay the stamp duty.

"If this position continued, all the waida market will come to a close, and it will be a great loss to the Government revenue also" he said.

Mr. Shroff said it would be better, if the Government followed the policy of "something is better than nothing".

BURMESE INVITATION

The Burmese Government have invited Dr. Soekarno, President of the new Indonesian Republic, to meet Thakin Nu, the Prime Minister of Burma, in Rangoon.

MONARCHY, AN ANACHRONISM

Jai Prakash Criticises States Ministry

KHANDWA C.P., Jan. 14 (UPI): Addressing a public meeting at Khandwa, this afternoon, Mr. Jai Prakash, Socialist leader made a scathing criticism of the policy of the States Ministry of the Government of India in retaining the institution of monarchy, which, he said, was anachronism in the context of the status of the Republic of India.

Mr. Jai Prakash added that the Government of India should immediately confiscate all the locked up wealth of the princes and use it for the development of industries in the country.

Referring to the activities of the Communists in this country, Mr. Jai Prakash said that the best remedy against the spread of communism was the abolition of feudalism.

After the end of the meeting the socialist leader was presented with a purse of Rs. 1,501.

Two More Members On Press Advisory Committee

Two more members have been nominated by the Government of Bombay on the Provincial Press Advisory Committee. They are Mr. Mohanlal Mehta, Editor, 'Janmabhoomi', Bombay, and Mr. Indravadan B. Thakore, Editor, 'Gujarat Samachar', Ahmedabad. These nominations have been made on the recommendation of the President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

SAIGON, Jan. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Villagers supported by French and Vietnamese troops drove off Viet Minh forces who attacked the village of Thotang, South-West of Vinh Yen (25 miles north-west of Hanoi) a French communique announced today.

SPEEDY RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES

Dr. Gidwani's Plea

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Choithram P. Girwani, President of the All India Refugees' Association, said here today that very little had so far been achieved in Bombay Povince in the matter of rehabilitating the displaced persons from Rest Pakistan.

Dr. Gidwani was commenting on a recent radio broadcast by Mr. G. D. Tapase, Bombay's Rehabilitation Minister. who had stated that "the Government would not rest until every displaced person had been truly settled and rehabilitated."

Dr. Gidwani said that while he fully appreciated Mr. Tapase's sentiments. "the fact disclosed by him however, prove that so far very little has been actually achieved." Quoting instances, Dr. Gidwani said. that out of the 500,000 displaced persons now in Bombay Province, only one per cent were receiving technical training, only two per cent had been given Government jobs and houses for only three per cent had so far been constructed. The loans so far disbursed by Government to a few families, worked out at only Rs. 15 per capital of the total number of displaced persons.

At this rate, Dr. Gidwani said, it would take an unduly long time before rehabilitation could actually be completed and he therefore requested the Government to take measures more vigorous than hitherto.

CALCUTTA: Representatives of the East Bengal refugees met the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Government House this morning when they apprised him of their problems.

Later, the Deputy Prime Minister addressed the officials of the West Bengal Government.

priority will be observed in the allotment of building sites:

(1) Individuals who can purchase building sites outright and undertake construction on their own without any financial assistance from the Government; (ii) Co-operative Societies; (iii) Private individuals undertaking assisted construction where the land is obtained by outright purchase; and (iv) Private individuals undertaking assisted construction where the land is obtained on lease.

Only displaced persons who have registered themselves under the Bombay Refugees Act, 1948, and who do not own a house or a building site or an industrial site, in the case of those applying for sites for small-scale industries, in the Province of Bombay or anywhere else in the Indian Union, will be entitled to purchase or lease a site. Intending applicants for sites should adduce proof of their being 'bona fide' registered displaced persons and their ability to acquire sites and put them to immediate use. They should also state whether they wish to purchase the sites or take them on lease and the extent of their requirements. Those applying for building sites should give details of the building projects they envisage, while those applying for industrial sites should state the nature and scope of the industries they propose to put up.

Applications should be addressed to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Rehabilitation Department so as to reach him by January 31, 1950

INDUSTRIES SITES AT ULHASNAGAR

One hundred and eighty-nine sites for house-building and 49 for small-scale industries are available at Ulhasnagar (Kalyan) for sale or lease to displaced persons from Pakistan. The terms of lease can be ascertained from the Rehabilitation Department of the Government of Bombay, the Director of Rehabilitation, Camp Commandants or Collectors of districts.

The position and lay-out of the sites can be seen in the office of the Rehabilitation Department or of the Administrator, Kalyan.

If necessary, the following order of

PASSPORT TO DR. PETERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Representative Nixon (Republican, California) said today he understands a passport for Dr. Bernard Peters, one time atomic scientist for the Government, is being held up. He is University of Rochester physics professor and was going to India for cosmic ray research for the navy.

Mr. Nixon, a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, told a reporter he would "protest vigorously against granting a passport at this time to Dr. Peters to go to India on such a mission".

It is understood the passport was being held up by the State Department pending a letter from the navy saying it approves the trip by the scientist.

The navy said last night the picking of a scientist for the job is one for the University to decide as it has a contract with it for cosmic ray studies. Rochester recently decided to send a scientist to India for experiments near the magnetic equator.

Offensive Against Bombs And Bulbs

POLICE OUT TO MOBILISE PUBLIC OPINION TO FIGHT ANTI-SOCIAL FORCES

NEW DELHI. January 14 (PTI)

THE Conference of Inspectors-General of Police today expressed its unanimous view that the strength and character of subversive forces in India should not be under-estimated.

The conference felt that stricter care was required in locating such tendencies and in planning effective action. Although the forces of disorder were at present confined to certain areas only, the conference was of the view that the situation needed "continued vigilance".

It was felt that further endeavour should be made to strengthen the confidence of the people and mobilise their support in keeping the country secure from those who practised terrorism and violence.

It was recognised that the people in general were opposed to the cult of violence as expressed in the use of bombs and bulbs, and had no sympathy with disruptive elements. Among those who had been misled into anti-national ways, many were now "giving up their illusions". There were signs of increasing respect for law even in the worst affected areas. The combined efforts of the people and the authorities, it was felt, would bear fruit, if continued in a concerted and vigorous manner.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

The conference considered various steps to prevent the spread of disruptive tendencies and for improving the efficiency and morale of the police. These were mainly in respect of tightening up of precautionary measures, improving the technique of intelligence, further co-ordination among the units and the promotion of better understanding between the police and the public. The conference decided to meet every year in Delhi during the cold weather.

TECHNICAL AID TO PROVINCES

Mr. T. G. Sanjevi, Director, Intelligence Bureau, who was in the chair, appealed to the police chiefs to develop the solidarity of the police forces and keep the national aspect of their work foremost in their minds. He urged that they would increasingly strive to win and retain the support of the people in their task of securing the peace of the land. He assured the Inspectors-General of provinces and states that his organisation would give every help and guidance and make available to them scientific and technical aids.

About thirty police Chiefs, including the Inspectors-General of provinces and states, the Police Commissioners of metropolitan cities, the Principal of the Police Training College and the Chief of the Special Police establishment, Delhi, attended the conference. Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, Secretary, Home Affairs, Government of India was also present at the conference.

Enough Cotton To Make Mills Go

TEXTILE PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED IN DELHI

BOMBAY, January 14. (PTI).

THE conference called by the Industry and Supply Minister, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookherjee, next week at Delhi of the Textile Commissioner and representatives from the provinces and State unions will discuss a brief, but comprehensive agenda covering the entire textile industry and the prospects for the new year.

The conference which is being held on January 19 will be followed by a meeting of the Textile Advisory Board.

The main item on the agenda, relates to cotton. According to official sources, the situation is "not as gloomy as it appears", and with the harvest season now, on the import of American and African cotton and the carry over from the last year, should enable the industry to tide over the present temporary difficulty. With about 10 lakhs bales of carry over and an estimated local production of approximately 26 lakhs bales this year, and 10 lakhs bales to be imported, the year, with a discriminating use industry could find grist for the whole of the cotton for meeting the demands of the internal and export markets.

CLOSURE OF MILLS

The conference will discuss an allied question, namely, the threat of some mills to close down on account of shortage of cotton. It was reliably stated here today that except in the case of mills in Coimbatore, where the mills are cutting down the hours of working due to shortage of electric supply and in the case of mills in Madura where some units are closing down due to shortage of cotton, there are no reports of closure or curtailment of working hours from any other textile centre.

"The working of the mills depends on the availability of cotton for spinning and weaving"—this is how an official summed up the position today. He said that the question would be only of secondary importance at the Delhi conference, as the overall picture of cotton was still considered fairly sound.

The views of the representatives from the provinces and States Unions on the working of the new distribution system and the relaxation of certain aspects of control on sales will be placed before the conference. The permission granted to mills to sell cloth to purchasers of their own choice has led, it is stated, to certain unhealthy practices in some provinces, resulting in the cloth of particular varieties not being made available to members of the public. The official admitted that there has been an overflow of cloth on the market since the relaxation of distribution control, and the off-take has of late been considerably small. Even the reduction in the margin of profit to wholesalers and producers has not created that amount of public enthusiasm for buying.

CLOTH EXPORTS

The export of cloth which is a valuable dollar earner will come up for discussion at the conference. During the second half of the year 1949, the total export of cotton cloth exceeded 300 million yards as compared to just over 180 million yards in the first half. The conference will view this question so far as the quota of export for the new year is concerned, from the point of view of the internal demand, availability of cotton to keep the entire textile industry fed throughout the year and the necessity to earn foreign exchange.

The conference will also consider the price structure for cotton cloth for the new year, it is stated. Though according to the official, there is no possibility of a lowering in prices, the question will be treated "on a high level basis" and the views of the representatives will be later discussed 'at cabinet level".

Jacobite Syrian Church Dispute Settled

KOTTAYAM, January 14.: The longstanding dispute between two sections of the Jacobite Syrian Church of Malabar over supremacy has resulted in a peaceful settlement today. This settlement was the result of an ecclesiastical Round Table Conference held at the Syrian Seminary at Chingavanam near Kottayam since last Monday. The conference was attended by all ecclesiastical dignitaries belonging to both parties of the Church as representing the Holiness the Patriarch of Antioch (Syria) and the Catholic of the East.

3000 More Refugees For Madhya Bharat

GWALIOR, Jan. 14 (U.P.I.): Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Minister for Refugee and Rehabilitation, Government of India, visited Gwalior on 11 and 12th January in order to explore the possibility of rehabilitation of more refugees. He visited several places and saw the sites for construction work.

The Madhyabharat Government are proposing a scheme for the construction of shops for refugees and also remodelling of Victoria Market to find more space for the accommodation of refugees. It is also contemplated to build a big refugee colony in Lashkar.

Three thousand refugees are being taken in Madhya Bharat by the end of February 1950 for further rehabilitation.

BANGKOK, Jan. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The Siamese Government has decided to enforce responsibility in local journalism "by all means short of censorship" an official spokesman disclosed today.

No Merging Of States Unions With Provinces

BANGALORE, Jan. 13 (P.T.I.): Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, Ministry of States, Government of India has contradicted a report that some States Unions are to be merged in provinces. A news item emanating from Indore and published in a Madras paper had stated that a plan to further integrate India after the inauguration of the Republic was now under contemplation and that all States other than Mysore and Hyderabad would be integrated with provinces.

Mr. V. P. Menon stated there was absolutely no basis for this report.

Govt. Of India To Take Over Madhya Bharat Audit Offices

GWALIOR, Jan. 14 (UPI): The Auditor-General of India, Mr. Narhari Rao, accompanied by the Deputy Auditor-General, Mr. Ishwar Dayal, arrived here yesterday by a special plane from Jaipur. He is staying here till the 18th January 1950.

During his stay, the Auditor-General of India will be inspecting the Audit and Accounts Offices of Madhya Bharat, which shall be taken over by the

Poland To Try Seven More Frenchmen

WARSAW, Jan. 13, (PTI-Reuter): At least seven Frenchmen in Poland were known today to be the latest victims of Poland's "eye for an eye" hostage warfare with France.

The seven include M. Pierre Marshall, correspondent of Agence France Presse, and, M. Edmonde Massenet Head of the French Repatriation Mission in Poland.

The others are minor Embassy employees and workmen.

NEW YORK COTTON RECOVERS ON SHORT COVERING

Buyers Support Appears In Wall Street

NEW YORK, Jan 13

Opening losses were extended reflecting increased hedges and in outside markets as well as the house of agriculture committee approval of legislation which would permit many cotton growers to increase the 1950 acreage. Prices subsequently rallied on the appearance of increased trade-buying against mill and export accounts. Entires into CCC loan upto Jan. 5th totalled 2.487.000 and withdrawals 60.000 bales.

In the afternoon the market sagged following the action of securities but subsequently recovered in sympathy with the rallying tendencies of Wall Street. Trade demand and shortcovering based on the strength of textiles plus good export movement helped shipment. The session closed very steady with sales approximately at 220.000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 13

March	30.83—02
May	30.83+01
July	30.45+05
October	28.54+04
December	28.44+03
Middling Spot	31.68—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 13

March	30.77—
May	30.77+02
July	30.33+02
October	28.46+05
Middling Spot	30.55—

New York Cotton: Highest 30.85 at 14-40 hours. Lowest 30.75 at 10-14 hours

WALL STREET MARKET

Bears again dominated at the opening but the selling subsequently dwindled and a reemergence of buyers enabled minor recoveries from the lows. The volume was heavy as the selling surge carried values down fractions to two dollars

Renewed support promoted a steadier tendency following the extension of yesterday's sharp reaction which brought losses upto two dollars in early trading. A considerable slackening of corrective profit-taking proved encouraging to buyers and helped by shortcovering, the market succeeded in reducing or more than wiping out most losses. Led by selected rails, motors, and steels the market around midday showed only an irregularly lower price pattern mostly fractional in extent

The noon saw the average for industrials fall to 196.81 and that for rails to 53.54. The market suffered another sinking spell early in the afternoon after the buyers had succeeded in halting the extension during the morning of yesterdays sharp sell off stop signs of faltering in follow through support appeared to give the signal for a renewal of the bear onslaught. Values fell in all sections under the leadership of motors, rails, steels, oils, chemicals, aircrafts and minings and losses upto three dollars were registered.

The selling tended to abate in late dealings as the bears surveyed the results of their early afternoon efforts and buyers again stepped in but appeared somewhat wary. Shortcovering and investment demand developed only enough to reduce the days declines to around two dollars compared with three dollars earlier in the afternoon.

Heartened by an apparent breathing taken by the bears, buyers extended their activities in final dealings. Support poured in for most sections and proved especially beneficial to leading rails, radio-televisions, steels, motors, oils and papers. The market closed mostly fractions to one dollar lower. The tone was irregular.

NEW YORK STOCKS

New York, Jan. 13.

American Telephone and Telegraph	146-5/8
Amerex Holding Co.	33-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	30
Chase National Bank	36-1/4
Firestone Tyre	54
General Electric	42
General Motors	70
Ingersol Rand	67-3/4
International Nickel	8-3/8
National City Bank	43-5/8
New York Central Railroad	12-5/8
Sinclair Oil	23
Socony Vacuum Corp.	16-3/8
Texas Corp.	61-1/8
Union Carbide	43-1/4
U. S. Smelting Regirming	38
U. S. Steel Common	26-7/8
Western Union "A"	21

CHICAGO GRAINS

Early were steady on prospects of export business to Unikingdom in wheat and flour. Prices then eased on increased liquidations in sympathy with the renewed weakness of securities. Later it was learned that the Unikingdom has purchased two cargoes equivalent to 720,000 bushels hard winter wheat for shipment to Atlantic and gulf ports in late January or early February.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.

March	2.15-3/8
May	2.10-1/8
July	1.90-7/8
September	1.91-3/8

MANIPULATION IN GROUNDNUT MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

SEEDS: The speculative activity of operators in the seeds market in Bombay has caused an unusual rise in prices of groundnuts. When forward trading in groundnuts was started on October 21, 1949, it was understood that the market authorities would not allow any heavy speculation and keep down prices around Rs. 36-8-0 per cwt. Early in November. Today due to cornering of stocks by a few powerful bull operators the prices have shot up to Rs. 38-4-0 per cwt. The market is reported to have been squeezed and bears who had sold earlier at lower rates are forced to cover now at heavy loss. A situation almost developing into a crisis is threatening the market. The market authorities have, therefore, persuaded the bull operators to accept Rs. 37-7-0 per cwt. for squaring up all outstand transactions. The bears evidently do not appear to have accepted this settlement. They argue that these bull operators should not have been allowed to accumulate contracts and boost up prices. The situation unfortunately has developed into this unpleasant stage when a compromise is only solution. It remains to be seen how this problem is resolved in the near future.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Jan. 13.

London Silver Spot and Forward 64 d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. 12/8/0.

N. Y. SILVER SALES

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

SILVER: Dealings comprised of 275,000 ounces at unchanged level.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, Jan. 13.

The talk is beginning to be heard in bourse circles of an early launching of a new state loan which would need favourable conditions. The lively recovery after an initial hesitancy today was attributed to intervention by big financial houses who are seeking business after years of market paralysis. The continued neglect of foreign issues is regarded as an indication of renewed confidence in the french economy. Rentes five per cent 1949 recovered the initial loss while others were unchanged.

BRUSSALS, Jan. 13.

Heavy tendencies appeared as dealings volume contracted. The movement was attributed to technical considerations rather than to any reversal of sentiment among operators. Electricities were resistant.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.

The undertone remains good and the market is displaying stability with prices not much changed. Internationals were barely steady. Plantations ruled steady, state loans were maintained and Americans were weaker. Following Wall Street.

ROLLS OF QUALIFIED MEMBERS

The list of the qualified Congress Members cancelled in the Suburban District by the various Taluka Committees is ready for inspection in the office. This list will be kept open for inspection of the suburban people from 16th to 23rd inst. except Sunday, between 2 and 6 p.m., in this owce Objections etc., should be submitted during this period to the Credentials Committee, Bombay Suburban District, through the Secretary, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee. "Final Roll will be published on the 25th inst."

Further Liquidation In Steel And Mill Shares

Market Feeling Nervous In Absence Of Support

BOMBAY, Jan. 14

The local Share Bazar was quiet today and yesterday's sagging tendency was carried further today after initial improvement. In view of professional unloading the market has developed easier tendency and there is more disposition to sell on rallies. There is particular development beyond wishful thinking that Mills will have great difficulty in securing raw cotton and there will be decrease in production. It is true that there is shortage of raw cotton, but the Government is anxious to import foreign cotton to keep up the present activity. The market disclosed overbought situation at the last settlement and naturally a corrective reaction was necessary to maintain stable price structure.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 1620 and improved at Rs. 1632-8 under scattered support but again declined at Rs. 1620 on renewed liquidation Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 332 and declined at Rs. 330.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1085 and after declining at Rs. 1082-8 improved at Rs 1102-8 but again declined at Rs. 1090 Kohinoors were done at Rs. 303 while Nagpurs were quoted at Rs. 257. Svadeshi Mill shares were placed at Rs. 279 and Scindias were done at Rs. 14-5

Towards the close there was moderate selling and Tata Steel Defds. declined at Rs. 1610. After the close the market was weak and Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1590

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1090	0
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	302	0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	277	8
Central India Mills (6)	257	0
Simplex Mills (9-8) XD	201	8
New Great Eastern (9)	165	0
Indore	123	12
Gokak Mills (12)	282	0
Century Spinning (15)	245	0
Swan Mills (20)	330	0
Indian Bleaching (6)	150	0
Finlay Mills (15)	275	0
Morarji Goculdas (S)	435	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	238	12
Meyer (12)	105	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	14
India United Ord. (0-12-0)	12	6 6
India United Defd. (0-2-8)	1	15
Madhusudan (15)	175	0
Podar (S)	141	4
Khatau Makanji (5)	190	0
Swadeshi Coupon	68	8
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	326	0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1610	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	138	0
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (6)	159	0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8) XD	378	2
Belapur Sugar (9)	231	8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	32	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14	5
Premier Construction	97	0
Tata Chemical	12	4
Tata Oil (2)	54	0
Indian Iron (As. 12)	32	10
Bengal Steel (0-12)	23	12
British Indian Corp. (9-9)	9	6 6
Indian Copper	2	8 6
Wimco	217	8
Alcock	285	10
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Power (25)	1547	8
Tata Hydro (3)	155	8
Andhra Valley (25)	1452	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)	62	0
Premier (50)	150	0
Indian Mfg	2920	0
Kurla X D	118	12
Colaba (12)	117	8
New City (11)	188	12
Minerva (12)	140	0
Bradbury (12)	520	0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5	0
Bharat Mills (2)	32	8
Mysore (4)	183	12
Madhavji	14	8
Model Mills (12-8)	178	12
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	696	4
Vishnu Cotton (8)	232	8
Western India (40)	2925	0
Standard (15)	227	8
Sholapur Mills (200)	3000	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16	8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	60	0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240	0
New Ahmedabad	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3) XD	32	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15	14
Madhusudan S (2-8)	35	0
Shinivas Mills (S)	171	8
Raja Bahadur (4)	62	0
Berar Mills	250	0
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	130	10
Ahmedabad New	77	0
Surat Electric	131	14
Karachi Electric (2)	136	14
Broach (0-8)	6	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	2
Amalgamated (0-12)	11	2
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electricity Supply (S)	141	4
Bombay Suburban (3)	166	14
Bombay Suburban New	85	0
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1785	0
Imperial Bank P (8-12)	442	8
Central Bank (1-8)	81	8
Central Bank New (1-8)	84	0
Bank of India (4)	175	8
Union (0-3)	7	2
Baroda (2-8)	118	12
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37	4
United Commercial (1-8)	49	8
Jaipur Bank (1-5)	35	8
Hindustan Commercial	17	0
Mysore Bank (8)	205	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	94	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4250	
Empire (10)	571	4
New India (1-7)	61	12
Jupiter (0-12)	13	0
Vulcan (0-10)	12	1
Indian Mercantile (2)	36	0
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B I G (1)	14	12
Industrial and Prudential	26	8
Neptune	7	0
New Great	25	0
All India General	12	12
RAILWAY SHARES		
G P (1-14) XD	113	8
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (103)	245	0
Bombay Burma New (5) XD	127	8
Burma Petrol	1	5 3
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (3)	60	8
Kemp and Co. (30)	362	8
Pharmacy (7)	125	0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	87	0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	43	8
Mukund Iron	13	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	17	0
Alembic (15)	148	12
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	28	0
Indian Cement (1937)	171	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (B. S.)	145	0
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Sardar Carbonic X.D.	700	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Gujarat Motor	28	0
Estrella Batteries	30	8
Manmad Press	120	0
National Rayon	56	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	200	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1241	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1317	8
Hydro Electric (7)	130	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	220	0
Central India (5)	655	0
Swedeshi Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	650	0
Lakshmi Mills	270	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220	4
Podar Mills (4)	105	10
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106	4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130	
Pre Construction First	100	8
Pre Construction 2nd Pref.	98	0
Amalgamated	115	0
Habir	75	0
Tata Chemical	128	12
Walchandnagar	130	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 14

Today being "Makar Sankranti", the local Produce market remained closed.

BANANAS TO DISAPPEAR FROM WEST PAKISTAN

LAHORE, Jan. 13 (PTI-Reuter).

Bananas might disappear from the markets in West Pakistan in the next few days, following tightening up of restriction of barter trade between Pakistan and India through the border post of Wagha, it is reported.

Fruit vendors estimate that between four thousand to five thousand maunds of bananas passed through Wagha into Pakistan daily by rail and road before the traffic was stopped last week.

Chillies, ginger and cardamom also crossed the border from India in exchange for supplies of sweet lime, dry fruits and vegetables from Pakistan.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 13

KARNAK Jan.	81.45+80
Mar.	80.35+40
May	80.35+45
ASHMOUNI Feb.	76.38+173
Apr	75.25+130
Jun	73.15+ 50

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE Jan. 13.

No fresh pepper arrivals are reported and the market continued quiet Sellers raised their exgodown prices by 15 dollars, black lampong to 440 and white muntok to 765 dollars per picul.

LONDON STOCKS

LONDON, Jan. 13.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	68-5/8
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	92-1/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	105-5/8
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	90-3/8
Chartered Bank of India	9-13/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	88-1/2
National Bank	32-1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6.174

Jupiter	13	4
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	102	8
Mackenzie (1st)	85	0
Mackenzie (2)	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	60	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	0
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	70	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	103	8
Gula Kajamsingh	8	9
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	97	0
Indian Hume Pipe	101	6
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	105	8
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	9
New Victoria	2	4
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	4	8
Palton (8)	118	0
Gold Mohor	302	8
New Kaiser Hind	325	0
Sajjan Mills X.D.	150	0
Osmanshahi (16)	250	0
Azamshahi	280	0
Air India Tata	69	0
Air Services	4	8
Hind Motors	5	2
Indian Steams	8	2

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 14

The local Bullion market was quiet today on increased hedge selling against increased arrivals. The market being manipulated in forward against fairly good arrivals and poor demand, buyers are now hesitant.

At the opening Maha delivery Silver was quoted at Rs. 177-12 and declined at Rs. 177-4. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 176-14. Maha delivery Gold opened at Rs. 114-12 and declined at Rs. 113-14. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-4.

Later on the market ruled steady and closed as under:—

Ready Silver	177	10	0
Maha Delivery	178	1	0
Ready Gold	114	2	0
Maha delivery	114	1	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, January 13.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1949 to 12th Jan 1950	165467 bales
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Septe. 1949 to 12th January 1950	357019 "
Same period last year	491587 "
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 12th Jan 1950	285845 "
Same time last year	518190 "

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 6th January:—

Demand Liabilities in India	Rs.
Borrowings from banks	21,26,46,000
Other demand liabilities	562.51.11.000
Time Liabilities in India	
Borrowings from banks	63,75,000
Other time liabilities	266.89.67,000
Cash in India	
Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	31,53,29,000
Rupee Coin	1,57.52,000
Subsidiary Coin	69.88,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	69,51,49,000
Advances in India	402,10.50,000
Bills discounted in India	16.00.56.000

NEW YORK PEPPER MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 13

The market was firmer on lack of offerings from abroad with spots offered at 1.30 dollars a pound and afloats at 1.24 to 1.27 according to position. Some appreciable interest was noted for both spots and afloats but there was a definite lack of buying. Following are today's closing prices: Black Pepper: Spot 1.30 asked, January 1.27 nominal, March 1.20 nominal, May 1.20 nominal, July 1.20 nominal, September 1.18 nominal, October 1.14 nominal. White pepper spot 2.25 asked

LONDON PEPPER FIRM

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Prices advanced on the firmness at origin but buying interest was lacking Black lampong, January-February shipment, was nominal at 8sh. 4-1/2d., and white muntok quoted at 14 sh. 2d., shipping weight while white sarawak was indicated at 15 sh. delivered weight per pound c.i.f., basis ports, Malabar afloat was marked up to 1,000 sh. and January-February shipmen t to 980 sh . per cwt., c.i.f., Unikingdom

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Jan. 14

MILLS

Apollo 213 2-14
B. Dyeing 1095 1102-8 1082-8 92-8 90
C India 258 62 57-8
Century 245
Colaba 117-8
Finlay 276 75
Gokak 283-8 85 82
I. U. Defd. 1-15 1-15-3 1-15
I. U. Ord. 12-4 12-8 12-6 12-6-6
Indore 123-12
Kohinoor 303 6-8 2
Meyer 105
Morarji 435
New Great 167 65
Phoenix 150
Podar 141-4
Simplex 200 2 1 1-8
Svadeshi 279 80 78 81-8 77 77-8
Swan 330
Tata Mills 59 60
Vishnu 232-8
Scindia 14-5 14-4 14-8 14-6
Baroda 119-12
Central 81-8
Central New 84
India 176 75-8
Union 7-2
U. Commercial 49-8
Ahmedabad 130/10.
Andhra 1450, 52/8.
Ajmer 10/2
Amalgamated 11/2.
Hydro 155/8.
Power 1545, 50, 47/8.
New India 62, 61/8, 61/12.
B. Steel 23/4, 23/5, 23/1, 23/4, 23/2
I. Iron 32/10, 33, 32/10.
Tata Defd. 1620, 37/8, 7/8, 10.
Tata Ord. 332, 33/8, 26.
Tata IInd Pref 138/4, 38.
Alcock 285/10
A. C. C. 159, 61, 59.
Belapur 231, 34, 31/8.
B. B Old 377/8, 82/8, 78/2.
B. B. New 128/2, 27/8
B. B. Petrol 1/5 1/5/3.
B. I. C. 9/6/6.
I. Bleaching 150
I. Copper 2/8/9, 2/9, 2/8/6.
P. Const. 96, 98, 97.
Tata Chem. 12/10, 12/4.
Tata Pref. 126/4, 25/10.
Tata Oil 54.
Dharmsey 43/8.
Wimco 217/8, 15.

THEY KNIT NATIONS WITH WIRE

THE new 80-mile underwater cable linking Holland with Britain is the first of its kind: it will carry 84 simultaneous telephone conversations without submerged repeaters to boost the current. The writer went to sea in the MONARCH, the telegraph ship which laid this cable, and describes the work of the men who make possible this system of international communications.

Midnight on a sullen North Sea. The angry gale has blown itself out save for lingering icy gusts moaning in the rigging. From a towering metal mast, powerful lights beat down on wiry men scurrying about on the heaving foredeck.

Three shrill whistle blasts, and electrically-operated winches grind noisely, paying out the ropes that guide the £250,000 Telcon cable into the restless, inky waters. The ruddy-faced, duffle-coated skipper sights with relief; the new nerve linking Britain with Holland is now safe and sound at the bottom of the sea.

Out there, in the darkness, on the war-torn island of Walcheren, messages already buzz. "Reception good; everything is satisfactory", they say. It is music to the captain's ears. Tomorrow night there will be general rejoicing among the 160 officers and men in this cable-ship, the MONARCH: festivities are traditional after a cable has been laid. But tomorrow's ceremony must be a little out of the ordinary, for the cable now under the water is unusual too.

84 Simultaneous Conversations

This 80-odd-mile link—connecting Aldeburgh in Suffolk with Domburg on Walcheren—is the first of its kind. Thanks to British scientific ingenuity, it will carry 84 simultaneous telephone conversations without submerged repeaters to boost the current, such as have hitherto been necessary for such long cables. And should the need arise the number of conversations possible could be increased threefold.

Last year the line was opened for commercial use, helping to ease the mounting volume of communications between Britain and the rest of Europe. And at least two more of these cables working on a system of varying wavelengths are planned between Britain and Belgium, Denmark and Holland, adding to the world-wide submerged network which has grown into an integral part of modern life.

I have been to sea with some of the men who make possible this huge system of communications. Few people know of the existence of His Majesty's Telegraph Ships. The crews who man these ships are tough; cable-laying is no job for weaklings. In peace or war, cable-ships can never choose their routes in the way other ships do; they must follow the cables, often into dangerous waters shunned as a rule by other craft. When chartered by British or foreign cable companies they may sail to some blistering, tropical climb or into icy Arctic waters.

Leaves Port With Unrepaired Faults

On occasions crews leave port with as many as a dozen faults to repair; perhaps before these are completed other faults crop up. One commission alone may last several months. Schedules are rarely fulfilled in prescribed time; the weather sees to that. Cable-laying is an operation in which crews continually pit their skill against the vagaries of the weather. This foxing of wind and storm involves an intricate system of radioed weather reports; for once a particular cable operation has been started crews must go on until it is finished. You cannot wind up what you have laid and take it back home to wait for a calm. Once the cable is hooked aboard, the motion of the ship, say, due to a sudden squall, could easily, snap it. Weeks of careful preparation might be wasted and the long search for the broken cable would cause further costly delay.

Roughly speaking, cable work falls into two categories: laying and repair. To add a new line to the cable web which spreads over the hills and plains of the world's ocean-beds requires months of delicate planning.

Initially, shore-based navigation experts pore over maps, making a careful survey of the route to be charted, selecting the best contours of the sea bed, avoiding recognised anchorages and trawling grounds and rocky surfaces which would tear into the cable's armour.

When laying the actual cable, the ship anchors as close to the shore as possible. Next, a section of the cable is either transferred to a lighter or laid on to a raft made of timbers lashed across two ship's lifeboats.

Slowly the cable is paid out—barrels sometimes marking the route—right up to the beach where it is connected to a repeater station. Occasionally the cable's seaward end is merely attached to a buoy. The same process is repeated off the coast where the cable will eventually emerge.

But the major task lies ahead. Take the case of the Aldeburgh-Domburg line. The MONARCH steamed from London on the early morning tide with miles of cable coiled like the entrails of a giant in four capacious tanks. These tanks house a total of 125,000 cubic feet of cable.

Costs £ 3,000 A Mile

At nightfall we anchored off Aldeburgh, not far from the twinkling buoy which marked the start of our pre-determined course. Nothing had been left to chance. Everything had been worked out.

"Seeing that this cable costs about £3,000 a mile, we'd be wasting a lot of money if we strayed from the route", said a tubby veteran sipping his rum.

Dawn brought grey, brooding skies when the MONARCH set off to sow massive pear-shaped buoys, bearing lights and coloured flags, at intervals of about five miles. This operation—to mark the route—is not as simple as it sounds. Considerable navigation and engine-room skill is needed to keep the 8,000-ton ship stationary as the buoys slide periodically from slipways into turbulant seas.

As the MONARCH rolled tipsily in a 60-mile-an-hour gale, the least error of judgment could have sent a buoy crashing into the ship's side, causing considerable damage.

The North Sea has been crossed. We are back off Aldeburgh. With an eye on rebel skies and conversant with the latest weather forecasts the skipper ponders on whether to hazard the most delicate operation of all—joining the cable in the ship's bowels with the length already laid.

Pay-Off Is Skilled Work

Such a task may take ten hours, during which time a vicious storm may blow up. But the joint is undertaken, X-rayed for possible flaws, and the ship steams off along the buoy-pegged route, paying out cable at four knots an hour.

Normally the cable is paid out over sheaves huge pulleys—in the bows for short distances, and over the stern, say, for Trans-Atlantic laying. This, again is an exacting task, demanding a fund of experience, for the cable must lie easily on the sea bed.

Cables lie at depths of anything up to five miles and weigh from two to 30 tons a nautical mile. Some of the short-distance cables are even heavier. The Aldeburgh-Domburg line weighs 19 tons to the nautical mile.

Cable-laying today is a much more complicated, and much more efficient business than it was when midway last century, Britain was linked telegraphically with Europe for the first time. The paddle tug GOLIATH, heavily-loaded with unsheathed wire, set out from Dover and reached Cap Gris Nez.

But that cable did not last long. A fisherman brought up part of it in his trawl, cut off a piece and bore it in triumph to Boulogne where he exhibited it as "a specimen of rare seaweed, with its centre filled with gold".

By Douglas Liversidge

PRESIDENT ADJUSTS VEIL

President Sukarno of Indonesia attends to his wife's head-dress when they attended a reception in the Palace of Sukarno.

Nasik Education Society's Silver Jubilee

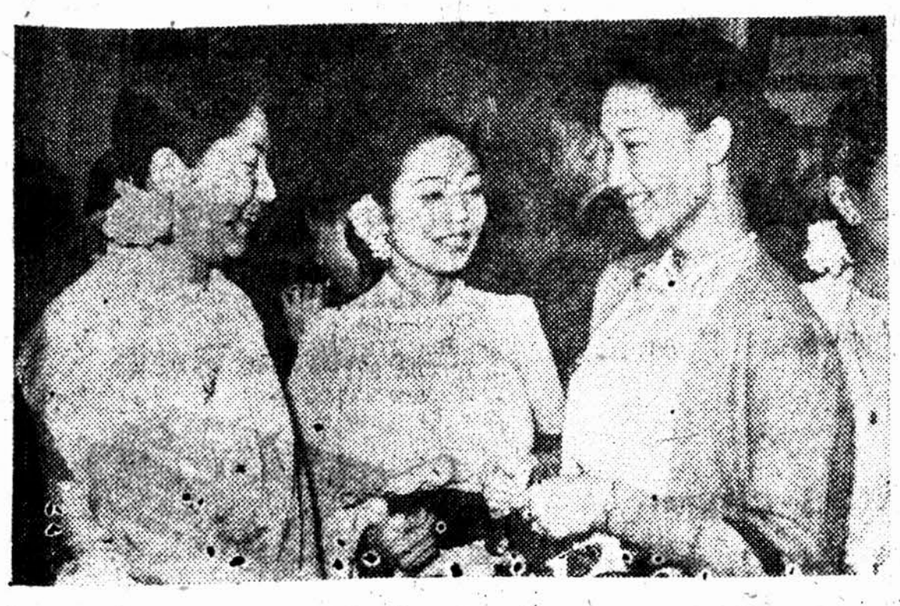
Founded in April 1923, the Nasik Education Society which is celebrating its Silver Jubilee this month, has been doing useful service for the last 25 years.

The N. E. Society at present conducts (1) The Pethe High School (former St. George High School); (2) The Sharada Mandir; (3) Primary School; (4) The Lasalgaon High School and caters for the need of 2,000 pupils.

It has erected a magnificent 3-storeyed building on the historical site of the Peshwa Wada leased by the Government. The Society urgently needs large funds to pay off its debts. This is a cordial invitation to all past students to send in their reminiscences for the souvenir of the Society and their sumptuous contributions to the funds.

A gorgeous leotard sprinkled with baubles of 24-karat gold will top a pair of sheer nylon opera hose as Joan Caulfield's greatest bid for glamour in Columbia's "the petty girl." Willys of Hollywood, who fashioned the famous Alice Faye eye-opener of 10 years ago, claims this one is even more revealing—and costlier by 100 per cent. The Faye outfit cost a paltry $5,000. The flimsy affair took three weeks to manufacture, Willys said, and 11 hose-makers were employed on it.

THEY HAIL FREE BURMA



At Burmese Ambassador's reception in London on the second anniversary of independence are seen Mrs. Law Win, Mrs. Tun Shive and Mrs. Tin Thein, prominent members of the community living in Britain.

FORECAST ABOUT 1 9 5 0

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra, detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things, profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASHTRI,
RAJ JYOTISHI,
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

Our Delhi Letter *From Our Correspondent*

CHINA LESSON FOR CONGRESSMEN

NEW DELHI has been discussing Maulana Azad's exhortations to Congressmen during the week.

Addressing the Congress workers at Cuttack, the Maulana Sahib wanted Congressmen to draw a lesson from the Nationalist Party of China, leaders of which had "now fallen, one by one, because of corruption and individual selfish motives".

Maulana Azad gave a warning that the Congress would collapse, if close and cordial relations were not maintained between the Congress Ministers and the organisation on the one hand and the Congress and the people on the other hand.

There are two aspects of this question commented upon here. Firstly, the Congress machinery has not yet been geared to the post-Independence conditions. Secondly, nearly all men of influence in the Congress have become Ministers, leaving the supervision, direction and control of the organisation in ineffective hands. And those who happen to be out of the Government have been planning and manoeuvrig to get into it.

The learned Dr. Azad, inaugurating the third meeting of the Central Advisory Council for Education, gave an account of his stewardship of the Education Ministry. He admitted that education was a Provincial subject "but in the existing circumstances, the problem of education cannot be solved, unless the Centre assumes appropriate responsibility for its expansion and growth." The plans, he said were ready, but could not be implemented for want of funds.

He added:

"Our intention was to provide Rs. eleven crores for 1949/50 as this amount would have enabled us to start the Basic Education programme and undertake preliminary work for social education. Our financial position allowed us only 588 lakhs, which after six months were cut down by Rs. 153 lakhs. Instead of going ahead, as we had originally planned, we had to retreat."

The result is that a country with a population of almost 350 millions and with hardly 14 per cent literates, cannot provide more than Rs. 4½ crores from its Central revenues for Education.

The Education Minister said: "During the British regime we had always complained that the Defence expenditure was excessive, but inspite of all our efforts this expenditure had to be increased."

He also referred to the case of the British Government, which though in similar predicament, did not even contemplate any major change in its policy, which would result in any reduction in the scope of the services for which the Minister of Education was responsible.

Fallacies

Several points arise. Firstly, it is fallacious to compare Britain with India. Britain has a unitary Government, while India is a Federation. In Britain, there being no Federal Units, the responsibility for social services falls entirely on the Central Government. This is not so in India, where, according to Dr. Azad's admission, Education is a Provincial Subject and has been so since 1921. Then again, there could be no comparison between the national income of the two countries. Even in its present decline and hard days, Britain's national wealth, its per capita income brooks no comparison with India. Then again, in Britain people do not pass resolutions but show results. They do not make speeches but act. There is national consciousness in Britain. Let the facts speak, so far India is concerned.

The following are the gleanings from the papers, the Central Ministry of Education circulated to the member of the Board:—

The Central Education Ministry says that only three Provinces and a few Centrally-administered Areas and States have so far replied in regard to the action they have taken on the recommendations of the Board. The Governments of Bihar, Orissa and East Punjab are the three Provinces, which have cared to reply. Of these three Governments, the Government of the East Punjab has one set reply, namely "the recommendations are being examined." Of the seven recommendations, one was noted by Bihar, there was no reply in respect of another, Two others were under consideration and necessary action was being taken in respect of the others.

The Board last year made three recommendations to the Centre. The Education Ministry says that one of the recommendations, namely for the appointment of a Committee for secondary Education was under consideration. The two other recommendations could not be implemented for want of funds.

The Irony Of It

IN ACTUAL PRACTICE, THE PROVINCES OBLIGE THE CENTRE BY ACCEPTING GRANTS IN AID BUT IGNORE THE CENTRE ALTOGETHER THEREAFTER AND DO NOT EVEN CARE TO INTIMATE WHAT ACTION THEY HAD TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT DECISIONS TO WHICH THEY WERE A PARTY.

Let me quote a recommendation of the Board. "The Board noted that scales of pay of teachers in some of the Provinces were still below the scales recommended by it and resolved that the Central Government should give urgent consideration to the matter and examine to what extent such Provinces require special assistance to enable them to implement the recommended scales of pay."

The Education Ministry says that the Government of India examined the Board's recommendation. Though it is anxious to give every possible financial help to the Provinces, it is unable to do much owing to financial position. In other words, but for the financial stringency, it would have rendered the assistance. The issue is whether it is the Centre's responsibility to give financial assistance to upgrade salaries of school teachers and if it is so, will it give similar assistance to upgrade the salaries of Policemen, Doctors and low-paid Ministerial Staff under the Provincial Governments?" In Delhi, for instance the Centre pays 90 percent of the pay bill of every Government-recognised school. It is not explained why it does not pay additional ten percent and takes over the Schools itself. If this enhanced pay of the school teachers in Delhi has increased in arithmetical ratio, their private tutions have increased in Geomatrical ratio. Even this might be condoned if this practice had not placed a premium on the unfit students, who, if their parents could afford to employ a tutor, pass examinations. As poor have been promised reward in heaven, their children on earth must await the advent of Communism. Till then they must toil and curse, because for them there is no promotion.

Another Achievement

Here is another achievement. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was originally provided in the Central Budget for "promotion of Physical Edcuation in the country." Owing to financial stringency this provision was reduced to 50,000. Out of this sum Rs. 10,000 were granted to Shri Hanuman Cyayam Prasavak Mandal to orgaise a team for the Stockholm Lingiad. "Their display was very much appreciated." So much for the promotion of Physical Education. The report does not disclose the amount it has spent on another achievement, namely Conference at Calcutta, Allahabad, Delhi and elsewhere.

A great deal is made of the social-cum-adult education. There are the schemes in the field, one estimated to cost Rs. 119,33,05,000 and the other Rs. 136,23,95,200. As Macaulay's education plan has created a class of Babus, reading and writing has been reduced to a minimum in the adult literacy drive. Here is the syllabus:—

No attempt is made to give a rigid syllabus for five aspects of social education. It should be allowed to shape itself out of the actual local needs of the teacher and the taught.

The CONTENT. The content of Social Education is five-fold.

1. Health and Hygiene.
2. Family and community living.
3. Vocations.
4. Literary and cultural activities.
5. Recreational activities.

1. HEALTH AND HYGIENE: Food and drink—Temeperance—Care of body and its parts—Clothing—Cleanliness, personal sanitation—Importance of sun, air and water—Common diseases and their treatment.

2. FAMILY AND COMMUNITY LIVING: Relationship of individual members in the family—care and welfare of children—Management of the home—Home economics—Family in the Social context—Marriage etc.

3. VOCATIONS: (i) Agriculture: soil, seeds, sowing and planting; Rotation of crops, seasons—Manures—Protection of Crops, Co-operative Farming—Dairying Bee-Keeping—Poultry-raising; Fishery. (ii) Cottage industries—Spinning and Weaving—Newar and Durry making knitting. net-making, Basket-making, Elementary carpentary, Leather work, Canework, Soap-making, Fruit preservation, credit and banking-buying and selling.

4. LITERARY AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES (i) Very simple reading—Letter writing—Filling in of money-order forms—Simple every day arithmetic. (ii) Elementary knowledge of village, district, province, country and of the world-Stories of great men. (iii) Self-Government—Duties of citizens—Meaning and importance of vote—Panchayat system—Local and District Boards—Municipalities—Home Legislatures, (iv) Laws, social conventions and orderliness, courtesy, co-operation and tolerance. (v) Value of Libraries.

(5) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Indoor and out-door games—sports—Folk dances—Community singing—Plays—Film shows, Hobbies.

Grand Scheme

II DURATION: Social education should be conducted for two hours daily separately for each of two age groups (12-21) and (21-45) and should last six months. Tuition in the first 4 items of the programme (health and hygiene, family and community living, vocations and literary and cultural activities) should be given on 5 days from Monday to Friday. Saturday and Sunday should be reserved for recreational activities. All adults attending the classes will be given a test at the end of their 6 months of work. Those who succeed in the test will be awarded badges or certificates of literacy. Prizes will be given for those who show merit.

III. The basic medium of instruction will be the spoken and the written word. However, all available visual and audal material should be made to supplement the oral medium.

Working for two hours a day will make very Indian sanitation-minded, a feat which even the University Education has so far failed to achieve. To cation has so far failed to achieve. The scheme will provide employment to at least a lakh of teachers, a new record for the Employment Exchanges. It is a grand scheme indeed.

By this plan all adult population in three hundred and sixty-five hours will become literate. They will be awarded Certificates of literacy and the United Nations Year Book will proclaim that India had cent per cent litearttes!

GOOD NOVELS

A German novel is a book in which two people want each other in the first chapter but do not get each other until the last chapter.

A French novel is a book in which two people get each other in the first chapter and from then on to the last chapter don't want each other any more.

A Russian novel, finally, is one in which two people neither want each other nor get each other, and about this 1,450 very melancholy pages are written.

SPORTS JOTTINGS

(Continued From Page 9)

nisters to do their duty.

BOMBAY GREY'S UNIQUE SUCCESS

The termination of the Women's Hockey League was almost synchronised with the men's competition. But unlike the latter most of the women's matches were played off on the old Association ground at Churchgate. The conditions there are far from alluring for the fair sex. Their only solace was that it was finished off quickly unlike the previous years. Bombay Greys met with unique success by winning all the three divisions. Lorna Read, their ever-energetic Secretary has every reason to be satisfied with the way they have commenced their season. This may be a forerunner of many more triumphs later on.

Although the City came out second best they have little cause to be disheartened. Despite the depletion in their ranks, they were able to hold their own against their old rivals and champions, the Greys. I hear that one of their prominent stars, Margaret Chisholm, is returning from U.K. soon. She would strengthen their attack considerably. And you may depend upon it, the Lynns, Kenny, Louise, would do their utmost to get even with their opponents ere long. So the season promises to be as attractive as ever.

FOREIGN STARS FOR W.I. TENNIS

Tennis-lovers in Bombay will be pleased to hear that the Bombay Gymkhana has taken upon itself the financial burden of entertaining some of the foreign stars who came to India to participate in the Asian championships at Calcutta recently. Unfortunately the best of them—for instance, the Phillipinos, F. Ampon and C. Carmona, who carried away the men's titles in the National Championship, and Patricia Todd and "Gussie" Moran, who bagged the Women's Championships between them—are not coming here for one reason or another. All our fans were anxious to see them in action.

Even our leading stars like Dilip Bose, Sumant Misra and Naresh Kumar are seem to be giving a wide berth to the Western India Championship. Are they so afraid of the hard courts of Bombay? However, the visitors who have consented to take part—along with Khanum Singh, Leela Dayal, G. Vasant and other local luminaries—may be relied upon to dish out fares we have not enjoyed for a long time.

Rodofen

SCIENTIFIC DENTAL CREAM

Ensures

SOUND—WHITE—BRIGHT SET OF TEETH

Prevents Pyorrhoea :: Sweetens the Breath

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

KANPUR.

Agents: ORIENTAL DRUG AGENCY, Princess St., BOMBAY. 2.

LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN NEPAL

A new Indo-Nepalese treaty is in the offing and this mystery land in the lap of the Himalayas is coming on the map. This last citadel of feudalism and "Ranacracy" is being challenged by the time -spirit and symptoms of popular struggle are flaring up. In this talk given to the Rotary Club of Patna, the author analyses the political currents and cross-currents.

By Shri B. P. Kovirala

NEPAL has always exercised a strange fascination on foreign tourists who have universally characterised the land as mysterious. In a world that was making momentous progress all round, this tiny country on the lap of the Himalayas contined to remain where it was centuries ago.

Time had ceased to touch Nepal that lay stagnant in medieval despotism and dark ignorance. The dominant concern of the ruling class that imposed itself upon the people has been to seal the country against foreign influence of modern times which lays emphasis on the importance of the ruled rather than on the ruler. The mystery that is associated with Nepal is nothing more than the projection of a medieval world into the modern times. The British Government also helped the despots of Nepal to keep the country steeped in medieval ignorance because it suited their imperial strategy to maintain an "uncontaminated land" under their complete control, for recruitment of loyal troops in the imperial army. The less contaminated with modern ideas a mercenary is, the better he will fight for money. This stagnant Nepal has, however, caught the stirrings of the post-war world that has seen, above all, the liberation of India from supposedly invincible imperialism of Britain.

Quit India And After

The liquidation of British authority in India has created a profound impression in Nepal both on the ruling class and the people. The lesson of this historic event is not lost upon them either. Conviction is gaining ground that a government, good or bad, exists on the goodwill of the people, and that a people get the government they deserve. The other event that has stamped itself upon the impressionable psychology of the people of Nepal is the quick victory of the communists in China over the Nationalist Government. A despotic rule is not repugnant merely because it deprives people of political rights; it is unacceptable primarily because it promotes exploitation of the people of the crudest form.

As a matter of fact, denial of political rights to the people follows economic exploitation that initially deprives a despot of popular support. Behind the surface manifestations of discontent of a political nature in the shape of a satyagraha or movement for responsible government lies the basis cause of discontent —exploitation of the masses that have been reduced to abject poverty all over Nepal.

This fact of economic exploitation, that is continually depressing the standard of living of the people, invests the political lesson, that events in India and China have to teach the Nepalese, with practical urgency. Today the feeling is general among the masses in Nepal that the present maladministration is responsible for their poverty which is remediable.

Dynastic Monopoly

The structure of administration in Nepal is unique in that the King, the constitutional head of the State, is merely a titular functionary without any authority, the real power vesting in the Prime Minister who assumes the gaddi according to a peculiar role of succession that confines the exalted office of the Prime Minister exclusively to the Rana family, whose seniormost member, i.e., the eldest agnate, becomes the Prime Minister. The King, also known as Shri 5 Maharajadhiraj, reigns but does not rule, whereas the Prime Minister who is also called Shri 3 Maharaj, both rules and reigns, as the Prime Ministership is also hereditary.

The struggle of the people is directed against the dynastic rule of the Prime Minister, who is virtually the dictator of Nepal. It is difficult to find a parallel authority anywhere else to the Prime Minister of Nepal who is, to quote P. Landon, "given astonishing powers which he could evercise over Nepal—powers of life and death and punishment; of appointing and dismissing all Government servants; of declaring war, concluding peace, signing treaties, of making new laws, repealing old ones, whether civil, criminal or military."

The second man in the role of succession to the Prime Ministership, usually a brother of the Prime Minister, is the Commander-in-Chief, and the third man in the line is the seniormost commanding general of the Nepalese army. All the generals of the army, now numbering about 34, belong to the family of the Prime Minister, as also all the ambassadors of Nepal and all the heads of departments of the State. Any office in the Government that carries with it authority or high emoluments necessarily goes to the members of the Rana family.

Exploitation By Ranas

Since it is not the practice of the Rana Government to publish the State budget, the income of the State is variously estimated on a rough basis. My own estimate is that Nepal has an income of Rs. 5,00,00,000, out of which, after deducting the expenses of administration, about two crores annually are saved for the benefit of the Prime Minister, who deposits the amount in foreign banks, in his own personal account. Ever since the dynastic rule of the Ranas was inaugurated a century ago, an estimated amount of 100 to 150 crores has been taken out of the national treasury and out of the country to inflate bank balances of successive Prime Ministers and their relations. Over and above this direct appropriation of a major part of the State income year after year, the Prime Minister settles extensive stretches of the State land upon himself and his relations and his hangers-on, free of rent or on nominal rentals, thus depriving the State of a vast sum of money that would have accrued to it as land revenue from bri ta (rent free) lands. An idea of the magnitude of the appropriation of State land can be had from the fact that a Rana General has rent-free land settled on him to the tune of three lakh acres. The century-old exploitation by the Ranas of the people of Nepal has resulted in the extreme pauperisation of the masses on the one hand and accumulation of wealth with the Ranas on the other.

In Nepal there are only two classes of people—the very rich class of the Ranas and the very poor class of the masses. There is no middle class worth the name. The accentuation of class divisions, in a way, facilitates the reorganisation of the economy of the country on a planned basis by a willing government of the future.

Nepal is rich in natural resources untapped yet by man. Foreign experts have spoken highly of the mineral potentialities of the country. Her hydro-potentiality is almost unlimited; her forests abound with precious timbers and rare medicinal herbs. She has regions that are climatically and from the point of view of soil, well-suited for fruit cultivation. The whole stretch of the Terai belt is celebrated for the fertility of the soil. Her extensive areas of forest land are conducive to cattle farming, which can acquire national importance, if developed, on the lines of the Scandinavian countries. The manpower of Nepal has also great potentialities. Nepalese are industrious and clever. In short, Nepal has all the resources that a country can desire for a prosperous and happy life. But on account of the anti-national policy of the autocracy obtaining there for the last 100 years, the country is reduced to such straits that the majority of the people barely succeed in eking out a precarious living. A large number of Nepalese migrate out of their country every year in search of employment in India and Burma.

No Civil Liberty

The record of the Rana rule of 100 years is anything but edifying. On the industrial side the total investment of the country in the transport and manufacturing industry does not exceed Rs. 25 crores. On the educational side we have no more than half a dozen ramshackle high schools and a degree college affiliated to the Patna University to cater for the educational needs of a population of 10 millions. A few interesting facts—significant ones for discerning students—would give a picture of the present condition of Nepal under Rana autocracy. In the whole of the country that stretches over 500 miles from east to west and 120 miles from north to south, the total mileage of all-weather roads does not exceed 50 miles. There is no newspaper that is published in Nepal except the Government's tri-weekly bulletin of 4 pages. There is no independent organisation of any kind, political or economic, as anything that promotes group cohesion is sternly suppressed. Civil liberty is bete noire with the authorities there; so much so that public libraries cannot be opened without an express sanction directly from His Highness the Maharaja. There is no cinema house in the whole of Nepal, as collection of individuals at a specific spot even for entertainment purposes is supposed to be frought with dangerous possibilities for the existence of a despotic government.

It is, therefore, not surprising that a struggle between the Government and the people is developing there. From the side of the people the struggle is being sought to be patterned on India's struggle against British imperialism.

Gandhiji's inspiring leadership in India has fired the imagination of the leaders who are conducting the struggle in Nepal. But a struggle in which millions participate for the overthrow of a tyranny can never be precisely calculated beforehand, much less patterned on movements in foreign countries. Moreover, whatever be the theoretical possibility of a non-violent mass action or satyagraha—Gandhiji's faith in its efficiency was unbounded—from the practical point of view it can succeed only in a particular political context. Non-violent mass action presupposes certain democratic rights for the people such as rights to hold public meetings, to bring out newspapers; to organise political parties, etc. In the absence of these fundamental rights, satyagraha does not seem to be fruitful of results. In Nepal, people are coming to realise, after some experience, that perhaps satyagraha of the type popularised by Gandhiji in India is not suited as a weapon of struggle against medieval despotism, that does not recognise the policy of compromise. Hence the struggle in Nepal may take one of the following courses: The rulers recognising the demands of the time may come to a settlement with the popular organisation and hand over the power to the people peacefully, or (2) they are overthrown outright by a revolution. For a peaceful transfer of power from the ruling autocracy to the people or their Parliament, appropriate mood of the people and willingness of the rulers to part with power should exist side by side. If the temper of the people is frayed, which is bound to happen if the ruling class does not yield in good time, the atmosphere for negotiaited transfer of power is disutrbed, and once the people in their elemental rage take to the path of revolution they are irrevocably committed to it. This is the lesson of history. Today the choice is for the ruling class to make: whether they want to drag the contry through a revolution or advance it to the ideal of democracy in a peaceful and ordered manner by relinquishing their authority to a Parliament of the people. If they show constructive statesmanship they can yet retain the goodwill of the people and some of their old-time privileges.

A suggestion is being widely discussed in Nepal that if the Rana rulers hand over the power of the State to a Parliament, the people, in return, may decide to accept a constitutional arrangement by which both the King and the Prime Minister may continue to be hereditary, the real power however, vesting in the Parliament.

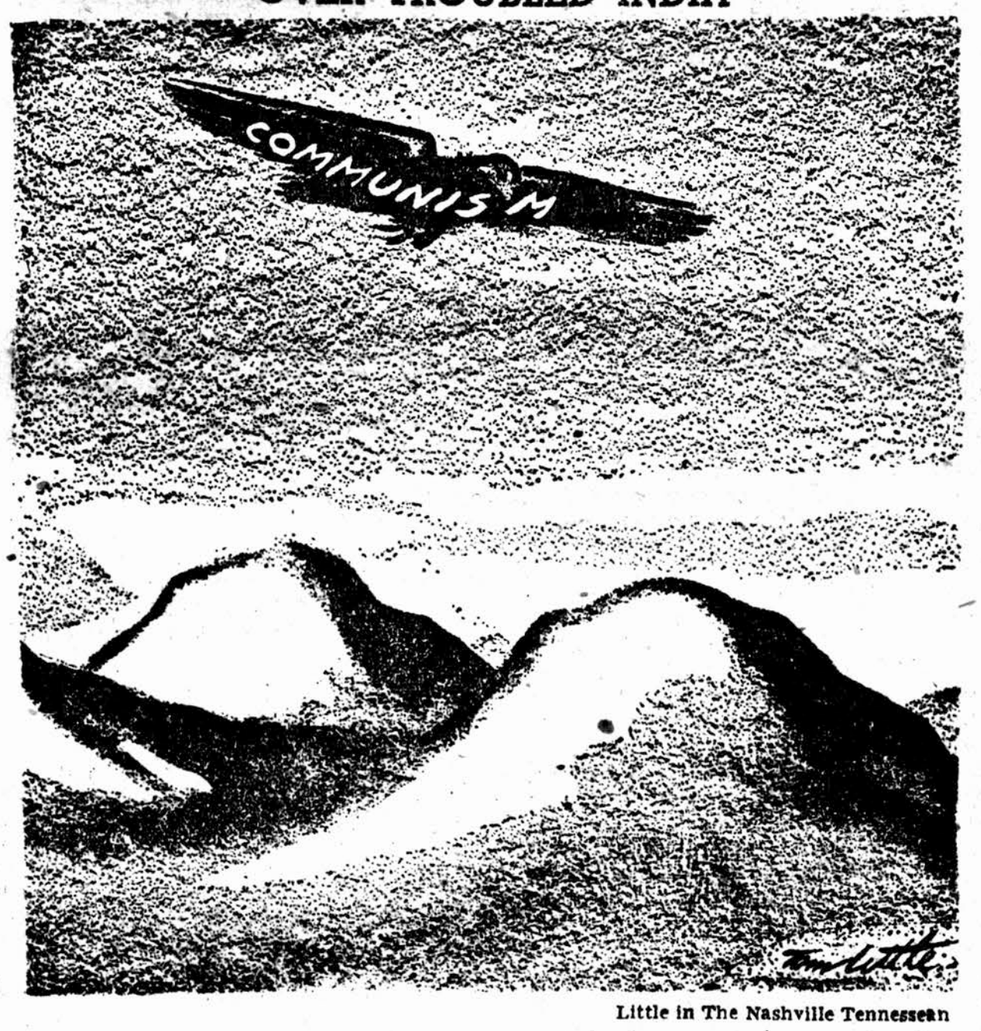
In other words, Nepal can have two titular heads, a constitutional king and a constitutional prime minister, who will be the ex-officio leader of the House, whichever party may come into power. In other ways too adjustments can be made

Communists At It

If, however, the situation deteriorates as a result of the unimaginative policy of the Ranas, they will be swept off like the Romanoffs were done in Rusia by a revolution. The most important element in the political situation of Nepal that favours a revolution is the lack of adjustability on the part of the rulers in the changed circumstances. The resentment of the masses is daily mounting as a result of progressive deterioration of their economic condition. Even the Nepalese army is affected by anti-Rana feeling. From this point of view of a revolution the role of the army is of supreme importance. It may be mentioned here that the Nepalese army is more or less an organisation of militia men, who have, in the absence of barrack life not yet ceased to receive all the impacts of social, economic and political life of the general public. Soldiers in Nepal do do live in barracks they either return to their homes after 2 hours' parade everyday or live in private houses to receive all the influences of the daily life of the society. Over and above this, they are ill-paid. In a revolution it ns undeniable that the majority of them will walk over to the people's side. The Communisty Party of Nepal, in our

(Continued On Page

'OVER TROUBLED INDIA'



Little in The Nashville Tennessean

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

SHRI B. G. KHER (Premier of Bombay), Gardener (President) of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh gave me and the Balkan-ji-Bari his Best Wishes for a Happy New Year, with a warm hand-shake on the eve of the year 1950, and charged me with conveying to every one of you his blessings. I am sorry, it was not possible for me to let you have this information earlier, as the last two weeks letters were written to you much in advance as usual. May the New Year prove fruitful to all!

On that day the boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari at Delhi arranged a "Bal Mela", which our Patron, H. E. Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, was pleased to attend. Speaking to them on the occasion, he said: "To all of you children, gathered here, I give my 'Ashirwad.' You give me in return your good wishes." And the children did this with loud cheers.

"One day," continued His Excellency "you will grow up like me, and have to work hard. Now you have only to play. Show me how you will play by getting up and jumping." And two thousand boys and girls jumped and shouted at the top of their voices in response to this novel request. Shri Rajagopalachari, mobbed by the children, then went round the stalls run by them, and visited also the Children's Park

Trip To Ahmedabad

It may seem strange to you, but take it from me. I and Behn Kusum Joshi left Bombay in the year 1949, and reached Ahmedabad in the year 1950. We were there for the New Year day, and went round the Sabarmati and Daryapur Camps. Boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari and Bal Mandir entertained us with songs and games. There were also meetings of the Balkan-ji-Bari workers, in which local friends joined. It is hoped that the children's activities at Ahmedabad will be carried on now more vigorously than ever.

Republic Day

India will be declared a Republic on January 26, and it is trusted that the Balkan-ji-Bari Units will chalk out a suitable programme for the observance of the Day, consistent with the historic character of the occasion. The second anniversary of the passing away of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, falls on January 30, and it is hoped that the Balkan-ji-Bari units will celebrate this occasion also befittingly.

The next Annual General Meeting of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari and Child Welfare Workers' Conference will be held in Saurashtra—either at Rajkot or at Bhavnagar in February. The final dates for the purpose have not yet been fixed, and intimation about them will be communicated in due course. It is trusted that the workers will make it convenient to attend the Conference in large numbers. Arrangement for the lodging and board of the outside members will be made with pleasure, and the Units are requested to nominate their representatives for the Conference, and send the Provincial Office their names and addresses as early as possible, and in any case, by January 23, at the latest.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, the publication of "Gulistan", in Sindhi, has been revived from December, 1949. Ot present it is being published every week and is priced at three pies per copy of two pages. There is no annual subscription. As in the case of "Pushpa", the management is allowing 25 per cent discount on the sale of "Gulistan" copies. It is trusted that the Balkan-ji-Bari Units in Relief Camps will take advantage of this, and purchace at least 50 copies per week for sale to their members. We also want agents everywhere, and interested persons are requested to communicate for agency terms with the Manager, "Gulistan", 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1.

Bombay Children's Activities

Here are extracts from the Annual Report of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari: A substantial progress was made in furthering our activities. In the beginning of the new year we had twelve units affiliated to this organisation. The branches affiliated this year are forty which figure includes seventeen centres started in various Relief Camps in the Province of Bombay. With the exception of a few units such as Marine Lines, Ganesh Baug, Lal Baug, Lower Parel, Ram Wadi, Colaba, Malad, Dahanu, Dahanu Road and Bellasis Road, which have more or less ceased to function, all other centres are carrying on their activities in the best way possible.

During the year under review, two Workers' Camps were held; one at Juhu and the other at Mulund, where workers came in contact with each other, and not only reviewed the work done but also discussed their difficulties and activities. The Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari arranged two functions: One at Kasarwadi when Rani Maharaj Singh was the guest of honour and the other in celebration of the birthday anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and Balkan-ji-Bari as well as Diwali, when Shri B. G. Kher, our All-India President, graced the occasion by his presence; and the children from different Relief Camps and from Bombay and Suburbs participated in large numbers. Scholarships to the extent of Rs. 100 were given to four needy members for their studies

In the course of this year, a Provincial Board consisting of one representative each of the Balkan-ji-Bari Units, one representative each of the Official Journals, the Conductors of Balkan-ji-Bari Corners and the office-bearers of the Provincial Council was formed to meet once every month, to consider important matters for the running of the organisation, including the co-ordination, inter-visits, etc., between the different units and the Provincial Organisation, and also to survey the work of different Balkan-ji-Bari Units and to consider the expansion of activities.

Children of the Sabarmati Balkan-ji-Bari.

Have You Joined

Who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari? And why have you delayed? It is the duty of every boy and girl to get himself or herself enrolled in this premier All-India Children's Organisation. It is also the duty of the elders to help it as much as they can in the best ways possible.

Please send for the particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be glad to hear from you at any time and always. JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your Loving Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR, BOMBAY 21.

GREEK PRINCE AMONG TODAS

(Continued from page 5)

agine that the women have a dominant position in a polyandrous community. On the contrary, it can be said that they are looked upon as a common property of the men and as such, hold a somewhat secondardy position. The polyandrous society is very much a masculine society."

The Prince said: "The system works so smoothly that at times one wonders as to what are the origins of our monogamy, because in the West, we also conted that we practise monogamous marriages in order to avoid jealously. But the polyandrous people evoke the same reason to justify their form of marrige. So obviously there is more than one way of finding a solution to the problem as to how to banish jealously from marriage."

In South Malabar

Prince Peter said that he had also spent three months in South Malabar where he came into contact with the representatives of every community from Namboodri Brahmins right down to Nayadis, whom Gandhiji described as "unseeable" community of Malabar." Polyandry, he said, was prevailing even now among Iruvas and Thandans and some of the artisan classes in Malabar. In Cochin and Travancore, this system was abolished by law, the Tiyyas themselves taking the initiative. In Malabar, Iruvas, Thandans and other artisan communities practised polyandry for ensuring solidarity in their families, because they felt that "four heads can agree in one family but four hearts cannot."

The Prince said that he had established close contact with the Todas individually, living, as much as possible, a common life with them, in fact spending much time among them studying their every day activities. "I have made strong ties of friendship with them and I think that I can really do something for improving their lot" he said.

He liked very much the free life of the Todas on the grass-covered slopes of the Nilgiri mountain, roaming about in the Plateau with the herds of buffaloes. "I have been with the Todas for now more than eight months. I have partaken of their joys and sorrows. During the last summer, they lost nine buffaloes in one month all being killed by tigers. I took an active part in devising plans to protect their herds of buffaloes and also in destroying these tigers. The Governor of Madras, while at Nilgiris, shot down one tiger", he added.

Prince Peter stated that his work in the Nilgiris was finished and that he was now on his way to Bengal. He said that he could not conclude his present research study without research in Tibet, because Tibetians were the "biggest polyandrous community in the world."

About his future plans, he said: "If I find it easy to live in West Bengal, I may settle down in India, but nothing can be said about it, because of uncertainty of the present conditions."

The Prince said that for the last 15 years his wife had been helping him in research work. "I met her in Paris and we both had our studies in London. She is more interested in magical and religious practice of these tribes", he added.

The Prince showed me his "Dodge Caravan Truck" which was specially built in America to suit all the requirements of his trip to India. It has two compartments, an air conditioner, a refrigerator, an electrical plant for supplying current, a radio and a library. Besides he has a touring car and another truck for carrying personal luggage. The Prince has already taken a large number of photographs and films during his research work.

G.-G.'s Poser

"When the Todas waited on deputation on the Governor-General recently at Madras", the Prince said, "His Excellency asked me: "If you are studying them, why don't you study me. They are just like me."

"I entirely agree with His Excellency" the Prince stated, adding: "We are all human beings. The fact that one can live with them and get to like them and understand their problems is of considerable value in bringing up the whole community as one big family. It is because of the lack of such personal contract and knowledge of one another that misunderstanding arises between people of different climes and of different parts of the world."

Ahmedabad Balkan-ji-Bari Workers.

NOVELIST CHAMPION OF MIDDLE CLASSES

Sarat Chandra's Probe Into Social Problems

BY INDARNATH MADAN

SARAT CHANDRA CHATTERJEE (1876-1938) is the greatest Indian novelist who embodies and reflects in his works the problems and values which govern the life of middle-class people. He displays the widest sweep of imagination and the utmost creative power in portraying their narrow and circumscribed life with ruthless accuracy and imaginative vision.

The society that is depicted in his novels is the 'zamindari' society in Bengal of the early 20th century. He generally chooses the educated section of people among them as subjects for his study. The agonies of a widow's life, the evils of absentee landlordism, the petty intrigues and jealousies, the problems of property, the adventures in manners and morals, the conception of love, the attitude to married life, the outlook on social institutions and conventions, the problem of caste restrictions— all of them are graphically treated by him with remarkable realism and power.

The picture of the countryside steeped in ignorance, illiteracy, superstition, inertia, petty jealousy, hatred, and pride has been drawn with a cruel insight and without any attempt to idealise it.

Three Groups

According to the degree of social purpose and social criticism, his novels can be divided into three separate groups. The novels of the first group mainly deal with human relationships existing among characters. The story does not directly pose any problem, but the problem is only implied in the treatment of characters. The conflict in the story arises out of a situation involving the people in suffering or pain and little comment is offered either by way of explanation or by way of suggesting a remedy for it. 'Barididdi' which belongs to the earliest phase of his fiction is a story of wasted love. Madhavi, the heroine in the novel, stands for all those widows whose happiness is blasted by a cruel fate and a ruthless social order. A rigid restraint and repression characterises her love. Suren, the leading male character also does not openly express his love. The understatement of love makes their life sadder, and more tragic.

'Devdas' is also a story of broken hearts. Devdas and Parbati are well-known characters in Indian fiction. Parbati stands for all those women who are mismated in life; Devdas represents the disappointed lovers. Sarat Chandra's attitude to the love between them is one of sympathy; he makes a compromise between duty and love. Parbati is dutiful to her husband and her husband's people; but her love for Devdas remains as intense and sacred as ever.

One Of Greatest

'Shri Kanta' is one of his greatest creations; and it embodies his vision of life in its purest form.

Indra Nath, young, social, and vital represents the creative urge in man. He is not hampered by social conventions; because such restrictions do not simply exist for him. He is urged to move forward by the demands of life.

Shri Kanta, the leading male character, is deeply influenced by him. Annada-Didi who appears on the scene to save him from the powerful influence of his friend represents the forces of tradition. Indra Nath, who represents the life-force, is a foil to her character. Shri Kanta's first experience of life was dominated by a denial of tradition; but the fundamental conflict between tradition and experiment must remain in life. Shri Kanta and Raj Lakshmi are the product of this conflict and their relations to each other are governed by it. The first part of the novel deals with the wanderings of the hero, the second with his travels and varied experiences of life, the third with the development of love; and the fourth with the consummation of it. Shri Kanta has enriched his mind and acquired a spirit of non-attachment to life.

Sarat Chandra reveals his creative powers at their best in the second group of his novels. He is no longer satisfied with the presentation of the sorry spectacle of life. The tormented man-kind urges him to interpret human suffering and pain. His novels now reveal social purpose and social criticism.

'Gridah' is a typical specimen of this class of fiction. It is his most perfect achievement. Sarat Chandra himself considered it his greatest work. It is the story of two friends Mahim and Suresh both of whom love Achala and to both of whom she is attached.

Can a women love two men at the same time? This is the fundamental question suggested by her whose house is burnt by an unknown hand but whose heart is wrecked by a fundamental conflict of which she is only dimly aware? Her fate maintains a sense of curiosity and suspense till the end of the story. The social problem has been posed; but no attempt has been made to solve it.

'Charitrahina' is also a great creation for its wide range and depth of characterisation. It gives one the impression of vast and limitless ocean of life. Two parallel themes have been treated in the novel, each centering round the life and character of a widow. Savitri and Kiran are the central characters of these two themes.

Love Frustrated

'Bahman Ki Beti' is a powerful novel which describes how love is frustrated and life corrupted by religious superstitions, ignorance, and caste in a village. The social purpose of the novel is to expose the hollowness of birth in a high caste and the emptiness of such claims in the middle-class society which has strangled the happiness of so many people.

'Arakshniya', another novel of the second group, describes how difficult a problem it is to marry a grown-up daughter ordinarily, but a tragedy when the parents are poor and the girl is of dark complexion.

'Datta' deals with the problem of love and marriage among middle-class people.

'Dehati Samaj' is a grim and mute tragedy which happens in the middle-class ranks of rural society. Rama stands for all those widows who have no claims to love; Romesh for all progressive people who are excommunicated by the orthodox section of society, and who cannot marry the woman of their choice. Rama and Romesh are ranged against the social forces which crush their happiness and life.

Sarat Chandra, in the third and last group of his novels, sacrifices the claims of art in his enthusiasm to answer some of the questions and problems which he has raised in his earlier works. In spite of the frankly doctrinaire character of these novels, we find that propaganda is sufficiently masked in the guise of characters and stories.

Terrorism

'Path Ke Devedar' is a problem novel; it discusses the ideology of terrorism. Most people consider it a propaganda for securing independence for India by violent means.

Although the plea for terrorism has never been more powerfully expressed than in this novel, it must be remembered that the case against terrorism is pleaded with extraordinary vigour through the lips of a Christian girl who is suffocated by the fumes of a movement that works in secret.

Sabya Sachi, the leading character in the novel, defends himself by enunciating a philosophy of change, saying that truth itself, like other things, has growth and decay. To Bharati he says, 'you speak of fundamental, final principles; these meaningless, futile words are of great value to you. Truth like falsehood is being daily created by man.' It is the final answer to the fundamental problem of life.

'Shesh Prashna' is a novel of debate and discussion which seeks to give a final answer to this question as well as to other problems that the author has raised in his earlier stories. It is the author's 'ultimate' work from a fundamental point of view. Sarat Chandra's absorbing preoccupation is with the right of the road for women whose impulses are held in check by conventional morality which cannot understand and cannot forgive. Kamal who is the central figure of the novel is a highly emancipated woman who stands for a naturalistic morality in life. She seems to be widely read and has matchless powers of argumentation which she applies to a philosophy of change. Libertinism may be a vice, but chastity is not a virtue, if it collides with the desires of the heart.

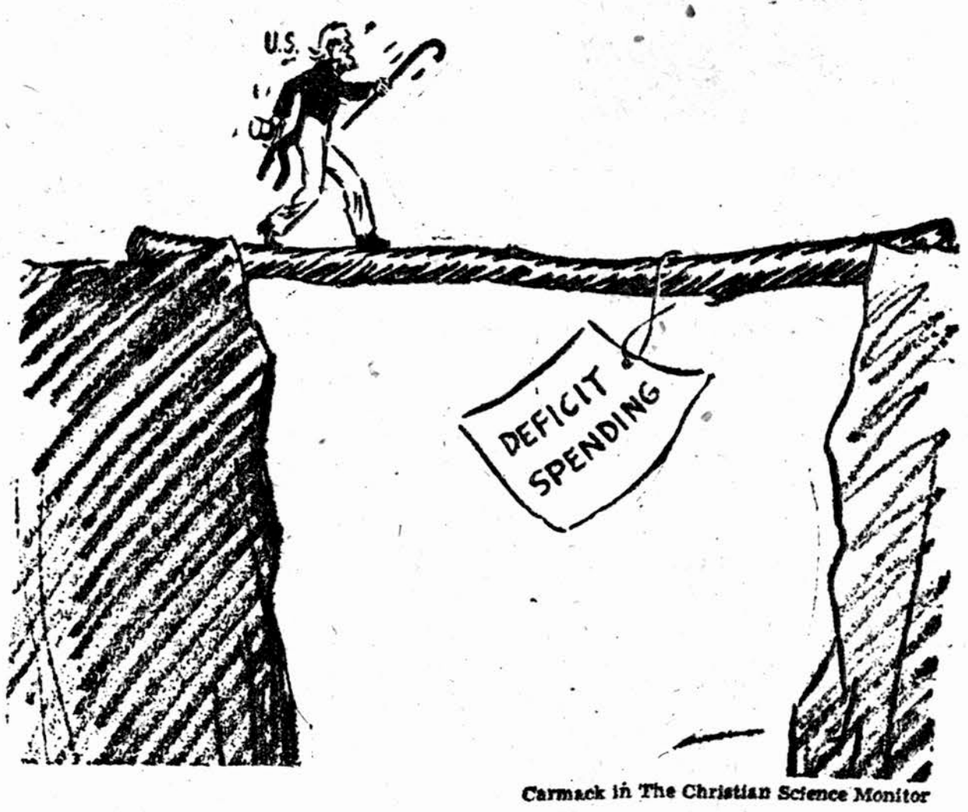
Problem Novels

'Shesh Prashna' is a problem novel, and it must have less of plot and more of discussion and dialogue than an ordinary story. The discussions are enlivened by the warm, human personalities of the characters taking part in them. Kamal is not a mere engine of propaganda without any life. After having created great characters like Shrikanta, Satish, Romesh, Suren, Rajlakshmi, Savitri, Kiran, Rama, Bharati, Achala, Madhavi, Devdas, Parbati, and other sufering men and women, the author explains through the mouth of Kamal the causes of their suffering and tragedy.

She has married twice, and she refuses to marry for the third time; not because she does not love the man, but because marriage will not solve the problem of life.

Sarat examines his ideas and beliefs about social development. He is keenly sensitive to the radical changes which have taken place in the realm of religion, politics, and social morality. He is still divided between his attachment to the social order in which he was born and his knowledge of the new ideas which claim his acceptance and love. Sarat Chandra is a propagandist in aim and a realist in his method of description for representation, but he is a romantic in temperament. His thoughts and sympathies seem to have been awakened by social problems and his observing eye loves to dwell on details in the complex network of social relations, but his imagination is spurred to action by the mystery in the primal recesses of women's hearts. His novels are based on a philosophy of tolerance, sympathy and humorous detachment.

'A GOOD TIME TO WATCH HIS STEP'



Carmack in The Christian Science Monitor

RETURN OF THE NATIVE

(Continued from Page 8)

so. She is an ignorant silent woman and she never let me down and put forth her claim upon me. And my sister didn't know till recently that she had a brother, born of the same mother, in me.

"My agitation became keen because of the independence and I set myself thinking. The glamour of my white skin dissipated quickly as I resolved in my mind the real nature and true significance of my existence. My skin, too is no longer white because of my outdoor life during the war and my growing years. And I also calculated that my flesh had no racial distinction as my skin had. I had not thought of Australia or Brazil and it dawned upon me that I could get back to my mother if I returned to my real birthright. I firmly decided to do so the very instant I thought about it; and that idea cleared all my tangles and brought me supreme peace. No loss is a complete loss, captain, everyone of them hides a gain very possibly. I lost my colour and race and gained my mother and sister, just as Adam and Eve had lost the Garden of Eden and had gained the world! I have brought my sister here and you shall meet her tonight as I am going to ask you to dinner. She is here on a vacation. By my divorce I have gained another world. If I may, I am going to marry a woman, ignorant and devoted and quiet, of my own kind, I mean a Garo Christian girl.

"I want your advice, not about my mother and sister. I have decided to retire and return to Assam to them and do something there. What I want to ask you is whether I can marry; whether I am fit enough to marry a decent and unsophisticated simple woman. I haven't lived straight, as I have told you. My flings during the war years especially had been many and wild. My mind too had been promiscuous like my body. Look me over, captain, and probe my mind. Freedom changes the soul, they say. Tell me please, what freedom has wrought in me, for my freedom has, indeed, been very great and deep."

Such is Lancaster's strange story. I advised him to take a wife as he was thoroughly chastened. He sank my shop here in a month and returned to the breast which had nursed him.

WHAT COMES OF IT

When Gloria Swanson's mamma heard that she had married a titled gent in Paris, she hastily 'phoned her lawyer. "What's a markee?" she demanded. "It's one of these things," he explained, "that you hang in front of a theatre to keep the rain off customers." "My God!" cried the good lady, "Gloria married one of them this afternoon!"

Let us talk it over —

THE problems facing a "career girl" are legion and the most tricky of them is finding a suitable match. There are folks ready with a silly question on their lips: "Why should a career girl bother about a match like the majority of less ambitious women do?". But we are not going to heed such prattle and would rather turn our attention to what an eminent British woman has to say to the 'career girl' in t' matter.

"The woman wh s contemplating working outside the home after marriage must choose her husband carefully. I would say that an unselfish husband is a prerequisite for a sucessful career" This sound advice given by Dr. Edith Summerskill, British Parliamentary Secretary for Health, shows in a flash what conditions are like even in a land with chivalrous traditions. The phlegmatic Briton will in public offer his seat to a lady standing nearby or carry the packages for the missus but once in the privacy of his own home he turns into an autocrat (every Englishman considers his home his castle and himself the sole master) expecting the better half to press his clothes, make the bed, polish the shoes and so on. If you think this an exaggeration just try to recollect the reasons given by Russian authorities for not allowing Russian brides of British soldiers to rejoin their husbands in Britain!

Of course, since World War II things have changed in good old Britain and the British husband doesn't grudge helping his wife in dish-washing etc.

What sort of a picture do we come across nearer home? Here too, as the result of last war the 'career girl' has come to stay. In earlier days career and home-making were thought incompatible and the few women who took up the career of a teacher or a nurse or a doctor had no other choice than eternal spinsterhood. A great change has now taken place in social outlook and responsible men and women eagerly assert that service with married life is quite possibble for women as well. Raising a family (however healthy and happy) cannot be the sum—total of the woman's service to the nation nor is it enough in itself for her full growth as an individual member of the State.

But these are only general considerations. What about the individual attitude towards her? Individual here means man—Ramesh, Prakash or Onkarnath because in our society the man always enjoyed the status of an individual, unlike the woman who was thought of in relation to the husband, family or society. Man's attitude to the career girl is of sufferance. She has proved her abilities and it's no use suppressing her. Besides she is no mean help in these times of runaway prices.

As a working woman enjoying equality of opportunities she expects no favours but at the same time why should the mere fact of her being a woman continue to make her the beast of burden in the domestic sphere? The hubby will never condescend to cook a meal or clean the pots or sweep the house. And when the babies arrive he blandly avers that man cannot be bothered about tiny tots. But then what if the woman goes on burning the candle at both ends? She'll soon have to put a 'finis' to her career. But that cannot be. The best thing for her is to choose her life's partner with caution!

*

The University Settlement, Byculla, deserve to be congratulated for their new venture of opening a Holiday House for women. The house is happily situated on a sea-side at a mile's distance from Gholwad station on the B.B. & C.I. Railway (in Dahanu taluka). It is open to both working women and students at a very moderate charge. The place can accommodate at a time 15 guests, providing the use of furniture and utensils. It is to be hoped that the patronage of Bombay's women who all along felt the need of such amenities, will encourage other institutions to start many more holiday resorts in different parts of the country.

—*Leela*

WHEN FILM STARS SEE THE HAND OF GOD

Hollywood Lives In Simple Faith And Prays

THERE were 24 hours in the early Hollywood career of Pat O'-Brien when the world could not reach him. He was himself reaching elsewhere. Every second of those 24 hours, Pat was on his knees in a session of supplication, which he recalls as the most fervent of his entire life.

It happened twelve years ago when his daughter, Mavourneen, who is now 15, lay seriously ill with a mastoid complication. Through his mind echoed the doctor's pronouncement that Mavourneen's condition was practically hopeless. Everything humanly possible had been done writes Louis Pollock in "Modern Screen".

He knows, he says that his daughter's recovery was in answer to his prayers. It isn't any wonder that he once wrote an article for a national magazine stating that America's secret weapon is prayer — or that he received thousands of letters agreeing with him.

Virginia Mayo is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Hollywood, where Dr. Louis Evans is the pastor. Her husband, Michael O'Shea, has just joined. He, himself, has seen a demonstration of the power of prayer.

During a visit to the Navajo Reservation in Gallup, New Mexico, a dog, belonging to an Indian boy, was accidentally shot by a hunter. A Christian convert, the boy prayed for his pet, announced the dog was sure to get well, and set happily off for school.

When the boy returned to his dog, he found it sleeping. By nightfall the animal was taking nourishment, and by the next morning was well on the way to recovery.

When John Payne's last attempt at reconciliation with Gloria de Haven failed some months ago, he moved into an hotel. A curious bellboy alone knew that the only belongings, other than clothes, which John brought with him were two Bibles.

John is not publicly identified with any special church, yet his spiritual faith is one of the strongest in Hollywood. He regrets the delay in the production of The Robe, in which he has no interest other than his feeling that the religious message in the picture is needed by the country. Until recently only his closest friends have known that John offered to play any role in this picture, regardless of whether it be a major or a minor part.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IS INTERESTED

Douglas Fairbanks watches a first aid demonstration being carried out by Cadet Woodcock on patient, Cadet Walter Maynard, during his visit to the St. John Ambulance section of the Schoolboys' Own Exhibition.

Fury Of Storm

The boy's father summoned a veterinarian, who said there was no hope for the badly injured animal. The father, an expert shot, took up his rifle, stepped to within ten paces of the dog, took careful aim fired and missed! He was so overcome that he lowered his gun and refused to shoot again.

Stars Are Religious

Father Patrick Peyton, whose regular prayer programme is heard every Wednesday over the Mutual Broadcasting System, has already come to learn, as have the pastors of every denomination represented in Hollywood, that most of the stars actually "live" their religion — within it and by it. And very often that which is referred to by outsiders as "luck" or "breaks" in their careers, is known by them to be the product of their prayers.

It would be difficult to think of any star, from the longest-established to the very newest, without recognizing a living, working illustration of this.

Doctors have told Barbara Stanwick, for instance, that she is lucky that her career wasn't cut short some ten years ago when she fell from a horse and injured her back. But Barbara has her own view of the matter. She was making "The Great Man's Lady" when the mishap occurred. Not only was she thrown, but the horse trampled on her. She was told to lie motionless, and a doctor was summoned, who informed her, after a preliminary examination, that it would be beyond her power to get on her feet. But, when the ambulance arrived, Barbara had pulled herself up and was walking about!

As she had lain there, a yearning to pray had come to her. Then followed a conviction that she could get up. The pain was so great that she almost fainted. But she persisted, and soon she was asking that the scene be finished — and, at her insistence, it was.

That night the same doctor examined her again. What he found amazed him. Barbara's injury was such that had she "not" risen and walked immediately, she might have been invalided for years.

A badly conjested area in the region of her lower spine had cleared up, greatly with the increased circulation of the blood, brought on by her activity.

There is Doris Day. Beside her bed is a scripture book, which she reads daily. The habit goes back to her teens, when an automobile accident ended her ambition to be a dancer. She turned to prayer for help in her great distress, and came to the decision that "if this accident has happened, then there must be some good that will come out of it."

It was only then that she took up the singing lessons that were the means to the fame she thought she had forfeited through the accident.

There is also the Christmas Day on which Bing Crosby woke up with an attack of flu and a throat raw with inflammation. He was due to appear on a radio show singing "Adeste Fideles." He phoned the radio station immediately — but not to cancel the show. He wanted the chorus rehearsed so that it could break in at any part of the song if his voice should fail. The programme went on — and Bing sang through the song perfectly. When someone asked him how he'd done it, Bing replied with simple sincerity: "Someone must have answered a prayer."

Saved From Near Death

A boat in which J. Carrol Naish was returning from the Orient as a youth was caught in a terrific storm off the coast of California. There were lifeboats, but all aboard the steamer knew these could not stay afloat long in the furious sea. Crew and passengers alike began to pray. Suddenly the Chinese cook called out that he could hear bells—church bells. They were miles from shore. Those on the sinking ship thought he was crazy.

Then, out of the fury of the storm, appeared a Coast Guard Cutter. Everyone was rescued. It was not learned until later from the captain of the cutter that he had not been

(Continued on page 31)

SOME USEFUL TIPS

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Stained utensils and burnt saucepans are the housewife's daily headache. For cleaning brass or copper pots a little bit of tamarind soaked in water or a piece of lime should be first rubbed over the vessels and then ash or garden earth be used for scrubbing. Burnt saucepans of mettles other than aluminimum can be cleaned of burnt food with a little quantity of soda added to the pan filled with water. Boil this water for a while and use a stiff brush or wire mesh for scrubbing.

CUTLERY CARE

For cleaning cutlery pieces cut a raw potato and rub over the blades of knives after they are first washed in water. Wipe out the potato with a duster. A piece of lime dusted with salt is useful for cleaning ivory handles of knives. To restore shine to rusty blades cover them with earth and then rub with a paper pad. If your cutlery is not in every day use the best way of protecting from rust is to smear it with vaseline.

KITCHEN SALT

Apart from being a good antiseptic for gargles it is very useful in hot fomentations. Sewn up in flannel bags it helps to retain the heat for a longer period. When used in cases of severe pains due to rheumatism or lumbago much relief is obtained.

Salt can be also used for washing coloured materials which are likely to run in water. For washing black material add 1/4 lb. salt to a bucket of water. An ounce of alum should be added to cold water when you are washing cloth of green colour.

Similarly a mild solution of salt in cold water can be used effectively for cleaning old and dull-looking cane baskets.

After Bible, The Circus

DE MILLE SAYS 'SAMSON AND DELILAH' IS RESULT OF 20-YEAR PLANNING

By EILEEN CREELMAN

"WE changed nothing in the Bible," Cecil B. De Mille said of his "Samson and Delilah", "nothing at all. But we have done one important thing —we have given a name to the younger daughter' In the Bible she has no name. We have called her Delilah and it was when we realized that we could do this that I knew the picture could be made."

De Mille, no matter how many times one meets him, always manages to be a surprise. He is a man of wide cultural interests, with a memory so keen, and experience and reading so extensive, that research men must be tempted to turn to him instead of to their books and museums. De Mille was reared on the Bible. His father a playwright who often worked with David Belasco, each night read to his boys, William and Cecil, a chapter from the Old Testament and one from the New.

"And a chapter of American history" De Mille remembered, "every evening for years."

This might not seem like training for a director's career, nor was it so intended. But the greatest De Mille hits, picture upon picture, year after year, have been biblical dramas and stories of American history.

SISTER-IN-LAW ISSUE

"Samson and Delilah," latest of the De Mille productions, is Paramount's New Year picture. The director has always known that he wanted some day to make this. For 20 years, he has actively planned it. In 1934 Harold Lamb turned in the first script. But it was not until he read a book by Vladimir Jabotinsky that De Mille knew his story problem was solved. The book of judges describes Samson's disastrous marriage; it tells how his wife's father offered him her younger sister, "fairer than she." It does not mention the name of wife or young sister-in-law.

"There was no reason why it could not be Delilah, "De Mille declared "The Bible does not say what became of the younger sister. It does not say that she was burned along with her father and Samson's wife. We bought Jabotinsky's book for just that one thing, that made possible a connected drama of 'Samson and Delilah.' The Bible does not say Delilah was the younger sister. It introduces her much later as a woman Samson loved. But she could have been the younger sister."

SARTORIAL EQUIPMENT

De Mille, with his thoughts even then upon "Samson and Delilah," began collecting ancient dress materials many years ago. When he saw war approaching, he bought all he could of old materials and of new. He bought the stuff for Delilah's cloth-of-silver dress in Baghdad, bought it by the pound. He collected the feathers for her peacock feather cape from the tails of his own peacocks.

"We have about 20, cocks and hens, at our ranch," the director remarked. "At moulting season, I would follow them about, trying to get those feathers. They used to hide from me up in the treetops. I could just hear them say, 'here comes that dreadful man again.' I've been collecting those feathers for 20 years."

De Mille would like to do another Biblical drama, this time from the new testament, describing another side of Jesus, the central figure of "the King of Kings." This is still only a remote project. De Mille has only one film definitely planned, with the first script just approved. The director-producer spent three weeks travelling with the ringling-barnum and bailey circus in preparation for "the greatest show on earth."

CIRCUS STORY

"You'd like to know why I want to make a circus story? Well, look at this picture. That will tell you. It will tell you better than any words. See those people looking, all looking at the same thing, probably at some daredevil stunt on the high wires. See the woman of 65 and the girl of 5, each with the same expression on her face. Everyone has the same expression—the men, the children, women—everyone. That's what I want to catch, the thing that gives all those people the same look of wonder, of fascinated wonder."

The 68-year-old ball of fire is hard at work on his circus picture which will get under way about February 1.

C. B.'s ornate office on the Paramount lot presents a curious mixture of paintings, miniatures and trappings pertinent to both the bible and the big top. The two themes, naturally, occupy his mind simultaneously.

..At an age when most Hollywood pioneers pass into at least a semi-retirement status, De Mille seems as actively ambitious as ever. Associates say they can recall no celluloid project that has fired the old master with such enthusiasm—he eats and sleeps circus detail these days and nights.

Recalling a couple of fairly good circus movies in years gone by, we casually mentioned them to De Mille in his office the other day. This was the wrong thing to do, C. D. drew back as though struck, regarded us in stony silence and, seconds later, remarked with cold finality: "there never before has been a circus picture worthy of the name."

Tanned to a healthy, toasty brown, De Mille came back from his three weeks of barnstorming with ringling brothers and barnum and bailey full of almost reverent praise for the organized precision of the circus.

"Not a sign of lost motion anywhere," he said. "Never in my life have I seen or heard of such operational effectiveness. All of us in every line, including the military, could take lessons from the circus."

Famous slave-driver that he is, C. B. may be inspired to invoke some new tricks in speed and efficacy when he gets next film under way. All Hollywood trembles at the very thought of a circus-inspired De Mille.

U. S. BASE FACING RED CHINA

(Continued from Page 6)

tion Battle. But, 'en route' home by air, Gen. Collins stopped off here for a one-day inspection tour.

2) The construction programme now envisaged for the island is of a permanent nature.

Okinawa has grown in value because of what has happened to other parts of Asia. "Alien control of Formosa together with non-availability of Philippines and Ryukyu bases would jeopardize our ability to accomplish adequately in event of war the strategic defence of the Western Pacific", an Air Force officer told me.

Okinawa is the middle link in our Aleutian-Japan Philippines line of defence. The Chinese Communists now have airfields capable of handling four-engine bombers. Within range of these fields are bases on Okinawa, the Philippines and Formosa. Russia's greatest concentration of air strength is at Dairen and Vladivostock, which is nearer Japan.

Neither the Chinese Communists nor the Nationalists have much air potential. In a struggle for Formosa, the Nationalists have some air edge. The Nationalists' planes are becoming non-operative for lack of spare parts, with their force now said to be 40 per cent operational. They are getting 12 B-25s from private U.S. interests with State Department approval.

U. S. Attitude

Most U.S. Air Officers here want us to help defend Formosa. Besides being a vital link, it could aid in feeding Japan in an emergency, these men feel. But, according to the best available information, America will not help Formosa nor South Korea in case of attack.

Our military men believe North Korea could conquer South Korea by a frontal attack co-ordinated with uprisings in the south. There were 50 such uprisings in the first two weeks of September, for example. They go unreported in the press, because they have become such a common occurrence.

South Korea is working on a shoestring. She has the manpower, but depends on the United States for equirement. She has no armoured units. She owns some 25 small planes of a type we would use for infantry reconnaissance work. But the South Koreans mount 'Bazookas' on the wings and throw bombs over the side. South Korea will get 10 A.T.—6's (training planes), from private sources.

One hundred thousand North Koreans are belived to be getting combat training with the Chinese Communist armies. The South Koreans, trigger happy as ever, are eager to march northward if only the U. S. would give the word.

Thus, aerially surrounded, Okinawa's situation becomes ever more critical.

Okinawa, headquarters of the Twentieth Air Force—which bombed Japan into submission—has both bomber and fighter strips. The island has nine airstrips in various stages of repair and usage, but detailed conditions are classified. The Twentieth flies both B—2's and jet fighters. Day and night half a dozen fighters are on the alert, ready to go aloft in less than five minutes. Only unidentified flights are intercepted. No Russian or Chinese Communist planes have been observed in the area. It is interesting to note that this Air Force under Maj. Gen. Alvin C. Kincaid moved its headquarters a few months ago from Guam to Okinawa.

Two Enemies

Typhoons and corrosion are the island's worst peacetime enemies. One typhoon ran across this base last summer with winds of 175 miles an hour, throwing smaller planes off the runways. When a typhoon is 450 miles from Okinawa routine work stops. At 250 miles all work ceases. Equipment and buildings are buckled down. Officers, men and their dependents climb into shelters. Even today you can see sandbags and cable wire holding roofs in place.

There has been virtualy no construction here since 1945. The buildings are of a temporary, wartime nature. After three seasons of typhoons they are in deplorable shape. Some wares stand out in the open, on concrete floors from which winds have torn roofs and walls. Dependents live in dilapidated, rat-infested leaking huts.

"In the States we condemn such structures as uninhabitable. For these slums we must surrender our full housing allowance," one officer complained. Ninety-two family quarters were destroyed this summer Living standards are so low that the tour of duty for those who do bring out their families has been cut to 15 months.

During the summer the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington decided that permanent installations should be built on Okinawa. The Army and the Air Force have roughly dol. 75,000.000 for the construction of semi-permanent barracks, family quarters and utility shops. Recreational facilities, now almost non-existent, will be rebuilt with post-exchange profits. There will be six theatres, four service clubs, two gymnasiums and two libraries. This does not cover all essential building needs, but it will put the base on an "operational basis." One general estimates it will take three such programmes to house all personnel and give them a minimum of recreation.

Cheaper Building

The building programme envisaged for Okinawa is more extensive than that for Guam. Gen. MacArthur's chief engineer and other experts from Washington are here now drawing up plans for the island. It is expected that construction costs will be much lower than on Guam where individual family quarters, built by American contractors, cost dol. 43,000 apiece. Okinawa units may run to dol. 20,000 a section.

One reason for the high costs is that practically all materials have to be imported. The Armed Services plan to sublet the work to cheaper Ryukyuan, Filipino and Japanese contractors wherever possible.

On the Air Force map, Okinawa is beginning to have the same position as Guam has for the Navy.

YOUNG WOMEN PREFER OLDER MEN AS HUSBANDS!

(Continued from Page 4)

youth itself, first approaching the lovely Paula Lawrence, one of our brightest most gifted, musical-comedy stars.

"If", we asked her, "you were to meet a man some twenty years older than you are, a man whose character you adore, whose attainments you admire, whom you personally esteem in every way, would you marry him despite his advantage in years"?

"Where is he", cried Paula, her dark eyes blazing. "Show him to me, that's all. Just give me a chance at him."

"Don't be silly", said Mercedes McCambridge, a Columbia Pictures movie star, "of coure, I would marry the sort of older man you describe, in preference to a younger one—and I'd be darned glad of the chance."

Anne Seymour, star in the current film, "All The King's Men", agreed with the lasses quoted above, and had a little story to tell.

"When my mother received a proposal from my father—a much older person—she went to her mother and asked her opinion of a marriage. 'Annie', said by grandmother to my mother, 'if you want to run up hill and your husband can't keep up with you you'll either have to wait for him or go on alone'. That sums up my own views on such a problem. My mother never tried to run up hill and neither would I. So, to answer your question, if I were eligible for marriage to an older man, say that paragon of yours, I would take him, but quick!"

GLORY OF INDIA'S PAST ON SCREEN

DUI'S first feature film, 'OUR INDIA', being produced by Paul Zils, is based on Minoo Masani's well-known book, the script having been written by Serozh Dadachanji and Evelyn Wood, and the Hindustani translation having been carried out by Dewan Sharar.

A historic pageant, reviving the glory of the past, linked to modern times with absolute continuity, the film points the way to a happier and

GREATEST POET OF INDIA

The great poet Kalidas (Surendra), one of the 'Nava Ratnas' or nine literary jewels of Vikramaditya's court, recites one of his compositions.

IN MOGUL PERIOD

Akbar the Great (Prithviraj), yearning for religious unity, confers with his counsellor Abul Fazl (Jairaj).

better future for the country, with development of its vast mineral and agricultural resources and rapid industrialisation.

Though factual, the film yet has a story running through it so that it serves as education in the garb of wholesome entertainment.

Some of our greatest stars have been arrayed for this ambitious effort: Prithviraj plays Ashok and Akbar, Wasti enacts the role of a capitalist, Jairaj is Abul Fazl and Arjun, Dev Anand enacts the dual roles of Krishna and a social worker, K. N. Singh portrays the King of the Kalingas and a peasant, David has been cast as a zamindar, Durga Khote plays a rustic widow, Nalini Jaywant supplies the love interest with Prem Nath who takes the part of a mill worker as well as that of a Buddhist Monk

Ram Gopal of international fame contributes the Radha-Krishna dance in the Epic Period.

The picture will be completed in the first week of March. It will be released in India through the Western India Theatres Ltd., and in Europe, the United States and other parts of the world through the United Artists Corporation.

THE WOODS HOLE MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

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(Continued from Page 3.)

ed. In a field so fragmented that its members are divided into more than 30 specialized societies, each studying a difrerent segment of the curious phenomenon of life, Woods Hole serves as a common meeting ground where the pieces may perhaps be fitted together. And because the need for communications is more acute in biology than in most other sciences, the opportunity provided by Woods Hole is correspondingly greater. Whereas the various workers in physics or chemistry convene only a few times a year, at Woods Hole the various types of biologists—zoologists, botanists, physiologists, endocrinologists, neurologists, biochemists, and so on—come together to talk things over at leisure for three and a half months.

Profound Change

The history of the Marine Biological Laboratory epitomizes the history of the major movements in biology during the past half century. It was the central arena for the great controversies between the vitalists and the mechanists, the analysts and the synthesists, the naturalists and the experimentalists. When the Laboratory began, biology, under the dominant influence of the naturalist, Louis Agassiz, was almost wholly a descriptive science The early workers at Woods Hole devoted themselves to observing the behaviour of whole organisms; how they were born, how they lived, what they ate, how they reproduced. To tamper with the living cell or interfere with natural processes, they held, would produce misleading "artifacts." So the investigators patiently watched marine eggs under the microscope and recorded what they saw as the eggs grew, multiplied and developed

In the 1890's a profound change began in the work of the Laboratory. The man who did most to bring it about was Jacques Loeb of the Rockefeler Institute for Medical Research. In rebellious exasperation with the naturalists' approach he exclaimed: "The most uninteresting thing I know is the normal development of an egg!" Loeb proceeded to explore biology at the molecular level. In the face of bitter opposition from the vitalists and others, he showed that the mysterious, complicated proteins, one of the main components of protoplasm, were composed, like other forms of matter, of identifiable molecules. He also demonstrated that sea-urchings' eggs could be made to develop by treatment with a salt solution instead of sperm, that the bending of plants toward the sun could be explained by chemical reactions produced in the plants by light

Under the influence of Loeb, who worked at Woods Hole from 1892 until his death in 1924 and was buried in the town, the Laboratory—and with it all biology—gradually shifted its chief emphasis to biochemistry. Today most of its investigators are studying cells—dissecting them with microscalpels, injecting chemicals into them with microhypodermic needles, measuring their electrical activity, breaking them down in highspeed centrifuges.

Biochemistry

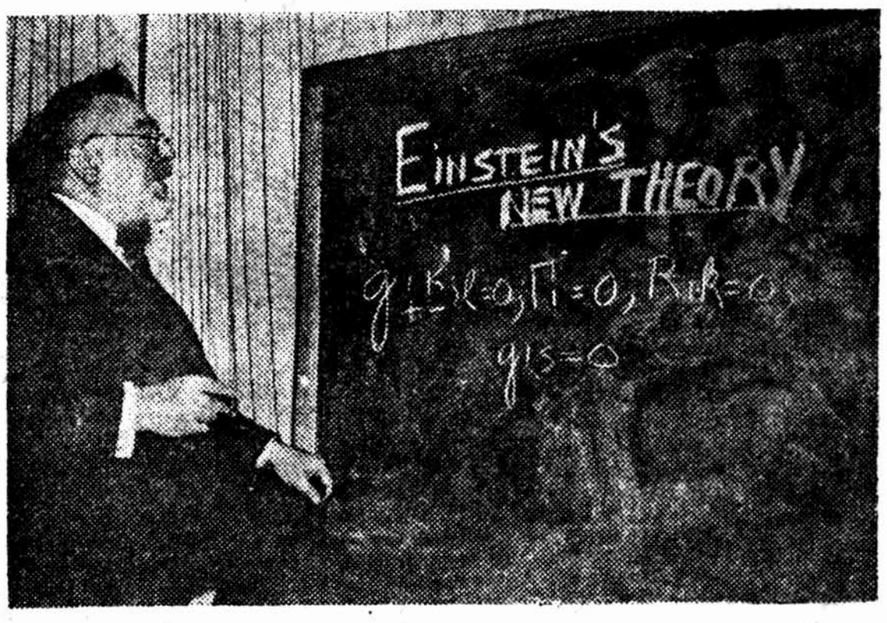
Biochemistry appears at the moment to be the most fruitful and liveliest field in biology. Easily the most dramatic event at Woods Hole this summer was a debate on the chemistry of photosynthesis among four of its investigators: Otto Warburg of Berlin, James Franck of the University of Chicago, Dean Burk of the National Cancer Institute and Robert Emerson of the University of Illinois. The debate had to do with the efficiency of the photosynthetic process. Warburg has long contended that the photosynthetic reduction of carbon dioxide requires no more than four quanta of light energy, which would mean that the efficiency of the process is 70 percent. In recent years Emerson and others have reported on the basis of tests similar to those of Warburg that the energy requirement is 10 to 12 quanta, and the efficiency is only about 20 to 30 percent. In the debate this summer, Emerson and Franck, who has supported his findings, were confronted with new evidence that reopened the question. Warburg and Burk, having conducted a new series of experiments, declared that it now appears that photosynthesis requires only three quanta of energy, meaning that its efficiency is better than 90 percent. The debate settled nothing, but it ensured a vigorous revival of work on this problem.

Yet there were plenty of signs at Woods Hole this summer that biochemistry may have reached its crest and the centre of interest in biology may soon swing to a more integrated view of the living organism. One sign was the fact that a popular topic of discussion this summer was Norbert Wiener's cybernetics, which attempts to draw an analogy between mathematical machines and the humal nervous system. Many biologists believe that biology may need a new nonbiochemical approach to explain some of the baffling phenomena that biochemistry itself has revealed.

For instance, biochemists had begun to arrive at a picture of the cell as a clearly defined unit with a membrane like a sausage casing that set a limit on the size of molecules that could pass through it. But they have now found that certain large protein molecules manufactured inside the cell somehow manage to escape through the membrane, despite the fact that the "holes" in it are not nearly large enough. Thus they may have to revise radically their notions about cell structure. Again, the 1,000 to 2,000 reactions in a cell, taken as a whole, add up to an intricately related system that may never be explainable in strictly biochemical terms.

Thus it may be no accident that biology shows an increasing tendency to merge with physics, mechanics and mathematics. Many a specialist from those fields has moved into Woods Hole, which each year becomes, at least in the field of science, more and more cosmopolitan.

YET A PUZZLE!



The new theory by Professor Einstein, which in the opinion of experts, will rank, if proved correct, as one of the greatest scientific achievements of all time, is called "A generalised theory of gravitation." It is set forth in twenty pages—at least one-third being of intricate mathematical equations, and is the result of thirty years' work by the world's most well known scientist. If the theory can be proved, it is pointed out, it will become universal law explaining every physical motion of the universe from the inside of an atom to the vast outer spaces.

In this photo Prof. Norbert Weiner who is one of the most prominent mathematicians in the United States appears to be puzzled as he looks over the four equations, while atten ing the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas Judges and notables Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kaliyur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPO NIDHI. Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17

The beautiful blonde behind the glove counter was idly polishing her nails, when a mildly distraught man rushed up to her and exclaimed: "I have lost my wife in this shop. Do you mind if I converse with you a little while?"

"For goodness sake!" the girl replied. "What good will that do?"

"Just wait and see," the man pleaded. "She is sure to turn up if I am talking to a pretty girl!"

She found him in three minutes

Britain's Wealth Underground

RESULTS OF GEOLOGICAL AND GRAVITY SURVEYS

BY PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

GEOLOGY began with a study of the soils and rocks within a few feet of the surface. Over most of England the surface soil is largely the product of ice action in the past, followed by ten thousand years or so of soil formation. However, road, railway and canal cuttings, not to mention quarrying and mining, reveal the underlying strata, which were formed many millions of years ago.

When we see a band of rock or clay dipping gently and then coming to the surface elsewhere, we are generally right in supposing that it continues underground between the two areas where it is exposed. For example there are chalk hills north and south of London, and from the way the strata dip we expect to find chalk under London, as in fact, we do when artesian wells are bored. But in many areas rocks are so folded and cracked that this commonsense method of prediction breaks down. Very often the newer rocks are comparatively little folded, but they rest on others which are very greatly distorted.

During the war the D'Arcy Exploration Company made a number of deep boreholes in many parts of England, during a not very successful search for oil. The geological survey never had the necessary funds or equipment. We prefer to spend the national income on research on rockets, aeroplanes and so on, rather than on trying systematically to find out how much coal and oil there is under our feet. Though how we are to pay for the rockets and aeroplanes without an adequate supply of coal and oil is another question. Some of the results obtained by the D'Arcy Company have now been published by Kent and White in geological journals this year.

The Answer

Kent's paper enables us to answer this question. Supposing we could strip off from England all the rocks and soil formed in the 250 million years or so since the coal measures, what would be left? Of course, we already know that Wales, the Pennine and Cheviot regions in the north, and much of Devon and Cornwall would remain, as would some "islands" in the Midlands, such as the South Staffordshire coal-field, and others farther south as the Mendip Hills.

We can now make a contour map of the other regions, and a very queer map it is. There would be a hole up to a mile deep near Carlisle, reaching up the Vale of Eden. West Lancashire has a basin which is well over a mile deep at Formby, and Cheshire a much deeper basin whose bottom has not been reached. There is also a fairly deep basin under East Yorkshire, and another under the lower Severn Valley. However, over most of the Midlands, the Thames Valley, and East Anglia, the old rocks are not much more than a thousand feet below sea level.

Naturally, the most accurate figures are for the Kent coalfield, where shafts have been sunk, as well as boreholes. But further south things are very different. A borehole at Portsdown went down for 6,300 feet without reaching the coal measures or older rocks, but from the rocks found it can be judged that it would have reached them at 8,000 or 9,000 feet. The deepest hole of the lot seems to be under the Isle of Wight. These great holes were formed not very long after the coal was laid down, as we know because they are largely filled with rocks formed in the Permian Period, which came immediately after the coal.

Gravity Survey

Besides boreholes, the Anglo-American Oil Company made a gravity survey in some of the areas where the old rocks are deepest. The idea behind it is a simple one. A pound weight weighs the same as another pound weight anywhere in the world. But if you weigh it with a spring balance, it weighs appreciably less at the equator than the pole, owing to the earth's rotation. If you go up in a balloon, it weighs less than at the surface, because the earth, being farther off, does not pull it so hard. Finally, it weighs more in a region where the rocks below it are dense than where they are light.

The most accurate measurements of gravity are made with pendulums, but each reading takes days or weeks. With a delicate spring balance and a magnet to bring the weight back to its original position, when gravity changes one can do pretty well. The readings seem to be correct to about one part in three million, and over 4,000 were made in a special travelling van with a hole in its floor through which legs stuck out to give the apparatus a solid base.

They gave details of the shape of the basins round Carlisle, in Cheshire, East Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Wessex. You cannot estimate the depth exactly. But if, within a few miles, the force of gravity suddenly drops, you are sure that you have come over rocks which are, on the average, lighter. And you may be mapping a very steep slope of one of these basins, where the depth of younger rocks becomes much greater. So the two methods help one another.

The commercial value of the gravity method is that it enables one to find domes, that is to say, places where the rocks bulge up in such a way that oil is trapped in them. The results show such a dome at Earring near Newark, where, of course, oil has been found.

These methods, combined with that of measuring the speed at which shock waves travel through the ground, which I described recently, should gradually give us a picture of underground Britain, and so enable us to understand more both of its past history and its present resources.

Winning CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

GEORGE COFFIN, of Fitzwilliam, N.T., has recently published in American a book called "Winning Tricks." It is written by John Brown, one of England's leading bridge analysts, and illustrated by innumberable interesting and instructive bridge hands, of which this is one. The book concerns itself almost entirely with play of the cards, but an occasional diagram of the bidding serves to point up differences between various systems used in England and the more or less standard style of American experts.

In this deal, for example, Brown explains that North's minimum takeout to two diamonds showed less than 1½ honor tricks; one notrump is used to indicate a hand including at least 1½ honor tricks, regardless of distribution; a jump-response indicates a minimum of two honor tricks and is forcing to game. North's diamond rebid shows a hand somewhat stronger than his first response might indicate, but less than the trick and a half of one notrump response would have hown. The American style would produce the same bidding up to South's two notrump call, but a rebid of three diamonds by North would mean a weak hand with a long diamond suit—perhaps something like six to the queen-ten with no side entry, and South would not dream of bidding three notrump. Therefore with North's actual hand, he would raise South's two notrump bid to three.

West opened his top heart and East's nine forced South's queen. Obviously, if South attempts to establish dummy's diamonds, East must be given the lead twice. He will be able to establish and cash three hearts and two diamonds to defeat the contract. How would you plan your play as declarer, in order to make three notrump? Do you think it might be made against perfect defense?

Neither side vulnerable.
East dealer.

NORTH
♠ J 5 4
♡ 8 7
◇ Q 10 9 6 3
♣ K 9 8

WEST
♠ Q 8 7
♡ 6 5 4
◇ 8 7 5 4
♣ 10 5 4

EAST
♠ K 9 6 2
♡ K J 10 9 3
◇ A K
♣ 7 2

SOUTH
♠ A 10 3
♡ A Q 2
◇ J 2
♣ A Q J 6 3

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♡	Dbl.	Pass	2◇
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	3◇
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	All Pass		

LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN NEPAL

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(Continued from page 25)

mity with their avowed objective of uncompromising struggle against the Ranas, is secretly organising the coming revolution. Their honesty of purpose can be questioned but not their capacity to do things fanatically. The Communist Party is another important element, after the intransigent Ranas that is promoting a revolution.

Future Pattern

Allied with the question as to how the people's struggle will develop in Nepal is the question of the form of the Government that will replace the present one. That it will be replaced by a democratic form of government is undeniable, but in view of the different ideals that the governments of the world have set before themselves, the practical question in Nepal is: what ideal the future Government of Nepal will place before itself?

This question cannot be discussed in isolation. If the future government comes into being on the basis of a peaceful transfer of power, then the liberal democracy that will be installed will usher in an era of industrial capitalism with liberal ideals. The present-day rulers will in that case transform themselves into the capitalist leaders of the society. Though the direct authority of the state will be taken away from them, their economic dominance in the society will continue to exist, because the necessary capital for the industrial development of the country can come from them alone. But if they are removed from the seat of power as a result of a revolution, the future government will step into socialism directly, because after the liquidation of the Rana class by a revolution it will be the State that will have to take a hand in the industrialisation of the country and secure the capital for it. Since there is no moneyed class, apart from the Ranas, and no middle class either, the State will have to build up a new social order on the basis of State economy which is socialism. Hence, the question of the future pattern of society depends upon the degree of the sharpness of the conflict between the people and the government, i.e., upon how the present struggle develops.

Nepal is an integral part of the geographical entity of India, which in a measure makes of them a united economic whole. Whatever be the future relationship between India and Nepal on the political plane, the facts of geograph, have grouped them together into an economic unity. The essential cultures of the two peoples, Indians and the Nepalese, are also the same. Religion and other sources of social inspiration are basically the same in both the countries. And because of the peculiar geographical position of the country, Nepal will always remain vastly influenced in every way by India. The policy of both the British imperialism in India and the Rana autocracy had been to emphasise the little difference that existed between the two peoples, but with the removal of the British authority here and the weakening of the Rana hold over our country, the two countries will come closer and closer, even though both may decide to keep their separate political entitles intact.

Foreign Relations

The modern history of the relationship between India and Nepal dates from the Treaty of Sugauli of 1816, after the defeat of Nepal at the hands of the East India Company. From that date also began the control of Nepal by the British authority in India. The British Resident who was imposed upon our country began systematically to interfere with the internal administration of Nepal. The foreign policy of cours , was completely under the control of the Britishers. Gradually, as Indian nationalism developed and began to prov a danger to British authority, they, in their search for possible allies and to build up a bulwark of reactior against growing nationalism in India by degrees loosened their grip over our country. This process was clearly marked in India in the native States as they were then called. From the Doctrine of Lapse of Dalhousie to the Chamber of Princess and, finally to the declaration of independence for all the States of India, this process is clearly seen. In Nepal too the British Government began with total control both in the internal and external matters. In 1925 they recognised the internal and external sovereignty of Nepal by a fresh treaty. But it was not till 1936 that Nepal was permitted to open its first embassy in London. The British Government did not allow Nepal, till they were in power in India to open any other embassies in foreign lands. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that British Imperialism treated our country as existing on their sufferanc . and the "historic" independence was a mere farce. The attainment of Independence by India has however, altered the situation altogether. The Nehru Government, in accordance with their declared policy, have recognised the independent status of Nepal, the advantage of which fact the Government of Nepal has not been slow to take. Nepal has opened embassies in New Delhi and New York and is contemplating opening of new ones in other countries. It must not be supposed, however, that the Government of India will view with equanimity the extension of Nepal's foreign ramifications, nor that such extension has unlimited possibilities. Today India appears to be feeling her ground in respect of her relationship with foreign countries: and the Government of Nepal too is keen on taking the maximum advantage of the present fluid state of relationship between India and Nepal so that before India can make up her mind ater on vis-a-vis Nepal, the latter will have achieved much to confront India with a "fait accompli". But the race will not last long, because ultimately the compulsion f geography will rave to all diplomatic manoeuvrings. Nepal cannot afford to pursue a policy that is not in tune with that of India.

WHEN FILM STARS SEE THE HAND OF GOD

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(Continued from Page 28)

upon the wrecked steamer accidentally, but was investigating the source of a most unusual sound that had come to the ears of his crew—the pealing of church bells.

This is a mystery that has never yet been explained. But of the more than two hundred stars who have given their services for Father Pat's prayer programme, J. Carrol Naish has been about the most frequent performer.

Says Father Pat: "Never since the Christian religion has begun, has any group of individuals, of various denominations themselves, done more to bring to the minds of the millions of people, the riches and depths and beauty that are hidden in prayer."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

MOSCOW WELCOMES RED CHINA

Mrs. Sai Guan-Fan, a delegate from the People's Republic of China telling about the lives of the Chinese women and about the political and economic rights accorded them by the People's Government.

The session of the Council of the Women's International Democratic Federation was recently held in Moscow. Shown here is the delegation of Hungarian women: Rozsi Sarfi (left) and Magda Loboru.

RECEPTION IN KREMLIN

N. M. Shvornik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received in the Kremlin Mr. Wan Chia-Hsiang, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Chinese People's Republic to the USSR, who presented his credentials.

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